

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1973

Established 1837

Austria	8.5	Lebanon	50 P.
Belgium	14 E.F.	Luxembourg	14 L.F.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 D.R.
Finland	11 F.	Netherlands	1 Fl.
France	1.45 F.F.	Nigeria	2.5 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 P.	Portugal	2 Esc.
Greece	10 P.	South Africa	1 P.St.
India	1.75 S.R.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Italy	200 Lire	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Japan	1.61 Yen	Turkey	7.25 L.
Israel	1.61 Sh.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 C.
		Yugoslavia	6 D.

Murfew in Athens Arrested and Some Tanks Quit City

By Mario S. Modiano
ATHENS, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The Greek Army relaxed its tight grip on Athens today as the threat of renewed disorders faded. Premier Spyros Karamanlis, in an address to the chiefs of the Greek armed forces tonight, said both he and President Papadopoulos were determined to restore order, then lead the nation to political normalcy.
The curfew was ended in Salamina, and shortened to three hours in Athens, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.—in the Province of Athens by order of Gen. Demetrios Zagorianakos, the chief of the armed forces, who, since President Papadopoulos assumed down martial law Saturday, has been in charge of the country's internal security.
The 52 tanks brought into Athens from central Greece to help the local armored garrison and the police quell a revolt of students and workers against President Papadopoulos have now returned to base.
Few tanks were visible today at key government buildings and intersections and tank patrols were cut down. Helmeted soldiers and police cadets still guard the president's office in the "Old Palace" overlooking downtown Constitution Square, where the main tourist hotels are located.
Private traffic, which had been barred over a two-square-mile area centered on the "Old Palace" was let through after midnight when it was clear that the student and worker demonstrators, who have been using hit-and-run tactics to harass the regime with hostile slogans, would not appear today.
The official number of people who died as a result of the four-day Athens street battles rose to 12 when it was confirmed that a Liberal former member of parliament, Spyros Karamanlis, died of a heart attack when choked by a tear-gas bomb exploded near him in the street. Unofficial reports claim the death toll exceeds the official number.
Many Arrests
Arrests are being carried out on a large scale, both preventively and in a bid to establish responsibility for the events that led to the disturbances.
Police vans today were filled with long-haired boys who approached the universities, which remained closed. University professors, labor leaders and prominent Communists were also taken into custody.
Prof. Constantinos Konofagos, rector of Polytechnic University, who was detained for questioning, was released today after 48 hours.
The strike call came from the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, the French Democratic Confederation of Labor and the National Federation of Teachers. It affects workers in all private and state-owned industries, public services, government offices and schools.



EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS—From left to right: West Germany's Walter Scheel, Luxembourg's Gaston Thorn and the Netherlands' Max Van Der Stoep talking in Copenhagen.

Egypt Rejects Trade of Positions Israeli Government Confers On Troop Pullback Formula

JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's government met for almost five hours today to consider what a government source called delicate negotiations with Egypt on troop pullback proposals along the Suez Canal.
An official communiqué gave no details of the proposal discussed. It said only that Israel's chief negotiator, Maj. Gen. Abner Yaron, "reported on his conversations with Egyptian representatives."
"Following the reports," it added, "a discussion was held on the subjects discussed in the conversations," held yesterday in a tent at the cease-fire line along the Cairo-Suez road.
Immigration Minister Natan Peled said: "It was a very important and very interesting meeting."
Gen. Yaron walked into the meeting with the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar. Both carried big maps.
Negotiations Deadlocked
Cease-fire line negotiators for the two nations were deadlocked on the pullback issue after their fifth meeting yesterday, with the military command reporting no progress on disengaging Israeli and Egyptian forces.
Another meeting between Gen. Yaron and Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy was set for Thursday.
"The meeting set for Thursday is a good sign because it means that the talks have not been broken off over this issue," a government source said.
He said that the negotiations centering on Mrs. Meir's proposal for a mutual withdrawal to pre-war sides of the canal with a UN wedge between the troops were more important than any of the other five points in the six-point cease-fire agreement.
"These are delicate negotiations," the source said. "This is far more important because it encompasses a movement of troops, which would be a noted change in the situation. The other things thus far have only been technical."
Egypt has rejected an outright trade-off that would put both armies back on their lines before the recent war. It has demanded that Israeli forces return to the Oct. 22 cease-fire line. Israel has said that no such line exists.
The two sides, meanwhile, continued to implement other aspects of the cease-fire agreement, with 20 more Israeli prisoners of war arriving at Lod Airport in an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

40% Goes to France Dutch Renew Warning Of Cuts in N. Sea Gas

By David Haworth
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The Common Market foreign ministers were warned today by their Dutch colleague, Max Van Der Stoep, that Holland may cut back exports of North Sea gas—40 percent of which is sent to France—unless there is greater European solidarity with the Dutch, whose oil supplies are under an Arab boycott.
The threat emerged during a session of the ministers here when the Mideast situation and its effects on Europe's oil supplies were discussed. A similar threat was attributed to the Dutch in press reports yesterday.
The Dutch government, now in a markedly tough mood, takes the view that unless there can be a free market in fuel throughout the community there cannot be a free market in North Sea gas.
Mr. Van Der Stoep was cheerful after the meeting, however, and praised the "constructive" nature of the discussions. But he would not be drawn into any comments on the details of today's oil talks.
However, it is understood that the nine EEC nations have agreed on a common basis for a diplomatic approach to the Arab oil embargo. The Dutch separately tried in an effort to persuade them to lift the boycott on oil to the Dutch.
"Extremely Delicate"
It is expected to be learned in the next few days whether each EEC member will let the Arabs separately through their embassies in the Middle East or whether the Nine will appoint a special emissary to tour the Middle East capitals.
Mr. Van Der Stoep would only say at the end of the meeting that "this whole matter is extremely delicate and it would be better not to say anything at this stage."
The foreign ministers made substantial progress at their meeting in their preparations for the scheduled community summit, which is to take place in three weeks. They amicably settled some procedural points which had threatened to cause a row between the major EEC powers and their smaller partners.
Following the Heath-Pompidou talks last weekend, the French and British foreign ministers urged that the summit be restricted to heads of governments. But the Belgians and Irish argued that foreign ministers should also take part.
A compromise was reached whereby the heads of government will meet by themselves in a completely informal atmosphere and with as few advisers as possible, but the foreign ministers will also hold a meeting of their own at the same time and will be called into the heads of government discussions at the end of the summit.
Officials here stressed that the summit will have an almost casual air: No communiqué will be issued afterwards, there will be no fixed order of business and no deadlines will be set for the future completion of EEC policies.
Community leaders do not want to repeat the experience of the summit meeting they held in Paris last year, when strict deadlines were laid down for launching the Common Market's regional and social funds and launching the second stage of economic and monetary union by next Jan. 1. The result of this timetable is that there will be almost continual ministerial sessions in Brussels between now and the end of the year as the community rushes to meet its punishing schedule.
At this afternoon's session on the Middle East, ways were discussed about how the community might play a part in promoting a permanent settlement in the area. It was emphasized that "Europe should speak with one voice" and continue to work together.
This insistence is an attempt to paper over the increasing discord between Holland and its partners, who have annoyed the Dutch by refusing to give any undertakings about a possible pooling of Europe's oil supplies to help the Dutch or any other country which might be brought under the same Arab pressure.
The ministers also decided to set up some kind of "early warning" procedure by which the Common Market countries will try to anticipate crises such as the Middle East war and agree as far as possible in advance that a common political posture should be adopted in the event of such contingencies.

Ulster Plan Ulster Plan

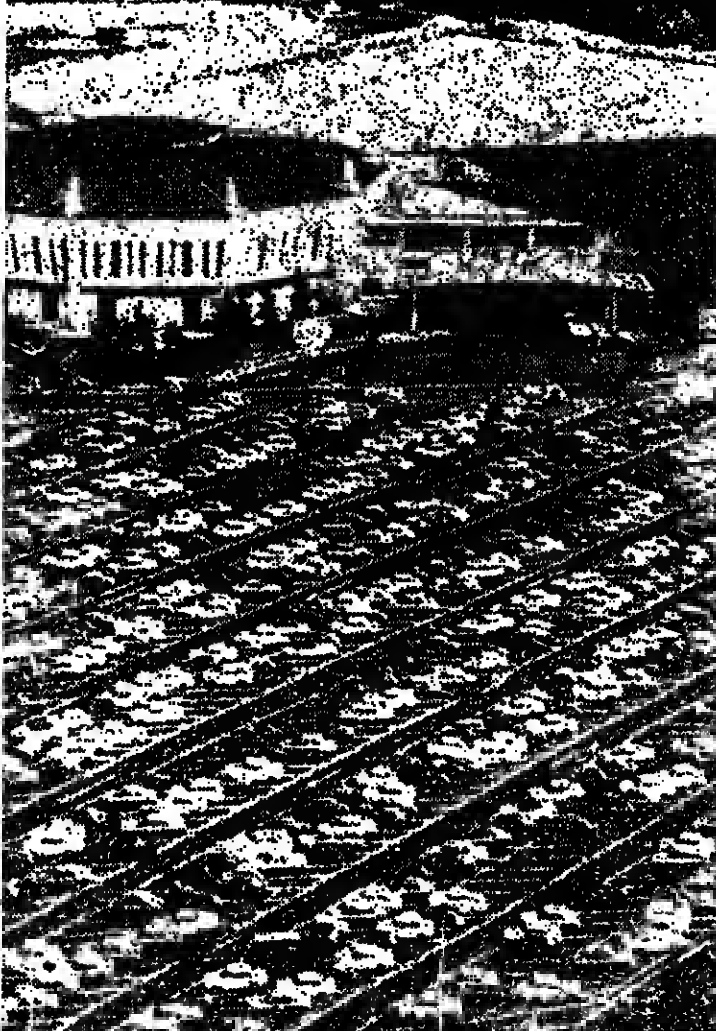
By Richard Eder
BELFAST, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Prime Minister, Brian Faulkner, today defeated a bid by the Unionist party to take control of the Ulster province, Northern Ireland's major political grouping.
An emergency meeting of the Unionist party, founded 750 years ago, was called by 10 of its members, only 10 of whom were present at the meeting. The meeting was held at the Ulster Unionist Club, a Protestant stronghold, in the city of Belfast. It was here, the late nineteenth century, that the Protestant Unionist movement took shape to resist a nationalist under the slogan of "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right!"
Today, reflecting the bitter split in the province, the meeting was a stark contrast to the one it was intended to replace. The meeting was called by 10 of its members, only 10 of whom were present at the meeting. The meeting was held at the Ulster Unionist Club, a Protestant stronghold, in the city of Belfast. It was here, the late nineteenth century, that the Protestant Unionist movement took shape to resist a nationalist under the slogan of "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right!"
As soon as the motion was defeated, Mr. Faulkner set off for Mount Castle to see William (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Arab Oil Aides to Tour Europe To Decide Embargo Exemptions

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Two Arab ministers will tour Europe next week to assess which countries are friendly to the Arab cause and deserving of exemption from the effects of Arab oil production cuts.
Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, announced in Vienna that he and his Algerian counterpart, Belaid Abdesslem, would start their tour in Paris on Monday, then on to London and other European capitals.
Explaining the choice of Paris and London as first stops on the tour, Sheikh Yamani said: "Paris is our friend No. 1, London our friend No. 2."
While the minister did not specify the aims of the tour, other sources said the envoys would seek to establish which countries were friendly to the Arab cause.
The tour now will take place too late for the two envoys to report back in time for next Saturday's Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Algiers, at which a list of "friendly" consumer countries is expected to be compiled.

OECD Decides Not to Activate Plan for Sharing Oil Stocks

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Representatives of the world's leading non-Communist industrial nations agreed today not to declare a state of shortage of oil, which would have allowed them to share supplies among themselves.
Dutchman L.G. Wansink, chairman of the Oil Committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said experts studied "tightening supplies of oil and measures to cope with it" by member governments, but did not declare a "state of shortage."
Such a declaration would automatically reactivate an arrangement of 15 years ago under which 19 European OECD nations—excluding the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which joined later—agreed to share oil supplies.
Mr. Wansink said the committee wants "to avoid any confrontation" with the oil-purchasing nations.
Mr. Wansink said the committee discussed whether the oil-sharing pact should be extended to the non-European OECD nations.
He said the committee also studied his interim report on talks he had with major oil companies on stocks and supplies.
The OECD committee, originally scheduled to continue its talks tomorrow, wrapped them up unexpectedly tonight.
The committee agreed to meet again Dec. 19.
Also in Paris, the Western European Union called today for renewed efforts to bring peace to the Middle East so that oil could flow uninterrupted.
They urged a joint embargo, with U.S. and Soviet participation, on arms to Israel and the Arabs and called for immediate development of European nuclear energy plants.
Parris Mina, deputy director of the National Iranian Oil Company, told the WEU that Iran is willing to supply as much as it can of the world's oil needs but must get a fair price.
"Purchasing Power"
"It is imperative that oil prices truly reflect the inflation-oriented prices of the West and Japan in order that Iran can maintain the purchasing power of its oil revenues," he said.
Ministers of the world's largest oil-exporting nations will meet after Dec. 17 to decide on new prices for crude oil. Jamsil Amouzegar, Iran's minister of finance, said in Vienna.
He said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had appointed a commission "to come up with a reasonable and logical basis upon which the ministers will determine what price changes should be made."
There would be no price increases before Dec. 17, he said.
In other developments:
● The Japanese government today asked TV stations to turn off the "late late show" during the energy crisis. The government ordered all gas stations to close on Sundays and holidays after failing to get voluntary closures and started oil and electricity rationing for 10 major industries.
● British motorists cut back their speed today in response to a government appeal to save gasoline through slower driving. Police in several busy areas around the country reported most cars seemed to be observing a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



OVERDRIVE—The Japanese government's appeal to their public to refrain from holiday driving had no visible effect last Sunday, as seen in the above photo of a parking lot of an ice-skating center near Mt. Fuji.

Nixon Tells GOP Governors No New Scandal Is Ahead

From Wire Dispatches
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—President Nixon told the nation's Republican governors today he knew of no further embarrassing revelations that could come out of the Watergate scandals and several of them he had caused them.
Mr. Nixon met for about two hours with the governors at their winter conference, and several governors said later that the President promised them full revelations about Watergate.
"The President looked at us around the room and said, 'I'm sorry if I have added to your burden,'" Tennessee Gov. Winfield Dunn said.
Gov. Dunn also said Mr. Nixon assured them that he knew no more painful facts about Watergate.
"He said if there are, he is not aware of them," Gov. Dunn told a news conference. "If there's anything waiting yet to be revealed, he's not aware of it."
Assures Cooperation
Deputy White House press secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon "felt it was a very good session. . . . It was very worthwhile."
Mr. Warren said Mr. Nixon told the governors he would cooperate with the courts and with the special prosecutor. "That he was determined to make the facts known."
Mr. Warren said, however, that he had no further details on precisely how the facts will be presented, saying those decisions will be made known "as soon as we can."
Gov. Dunn said Mr. Nixon answered the governors' questions extensively and gave the strongest indication yet that a full disclosure of all aspects of the various White House scandals will be forthcoming.
"He indicated that a number of papers will be issued clearly responding to the questions which have been raised," Gov. Dunn said.
Gov. Dunn, the newly installed chairman of the Republican Governors Association, said Mr. Nixon mentioned his personal finances, the ITT case and the milk case as potential subjects of the papers.
The President, reportedly heartened by his Saturday meeting

Senate Panel May Request Haig to Testify

By Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—All of the members of the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee said today they favor asking Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. to testify on his charge of Elliot L. Richardson didn't tell the committee the truth on his quit as attorney general.
The 15 committee members said in interviews that would back a proposal by Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Md., to open hearings to ex-Gen. Haig's charges. Sen. Mathias presented his plan to an advisory session of the committee today, but the panel postponed action for a week.
The Haig charge against Mr. Richardson was made last Wednesday night when President Nixon, accompanied by Gen. Haig and several others, met with about 15 others to discuss the Watergate case, the President's firing of a special prosecutor, and the resignation of Mr. Richardson.
At that time, Gen. Haig, backed the President, told the senators that Mr. Richardson had willingly dreamed up the idea of bidding Mr. Cox as special prosecutor to seek new presidential documents through the courts. This contradicted testimony to the Senate Judiciary Committee by Mr. Richardson that he had never agreed to such a prohibition.
Mr. Richardson had further stated that when Mr. Cox was dismissed for refusing to agree to such a prohibition, Mr. Richardson felt it incumbent upon himself to resign.
When Gen. Haig, at last Wednesday's meeting, was reminded by Sen. Mathias that Mr. Richardson had testified under oath that he never agreed to prohibiting Mr. Cox from seeking presidential documents through the courts, Gen. Haig responded, "I have read Elliot's testimony and it is not true." The President made a similar statement.
Sen. Mathias said yesterday that such a grave charge against Mr. Richardson—in effect, of lying to the committee—needed to be examined by "testimony from the people who apparently have first-hand information—Gen. Haig, Leonard Garment, J. Fred Buzhardt and Charles Alan Wright." All are White House aides. "The committee has got to look into it," he said. He said he will present the issue to the committee and ask it to hold hearings.
At least seven other committee members said they would back the Mathias proposal, making eight probable votes for it. Nine of the 16 members must back it to order the hearings.
Mr. Richardson, commenting last night on the charges against him, said, "I am incredulous, really incredulous. The last time I told a lie I guess I was 13." He added that never before had he heard the President utter "an untruth."

On Remarks About Richardson's Veracity

Gen. Alexander Haig

As House Hearings Go On

Senate Committee Votes, 9-0 To Endorse Ford Nomination

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Watergate Committee Prober Suspended—Criticized Staff

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The committee investigating the Senate Watergate Committee was suspended yesterday because of a "majority staff" article that was critical of the staff.

Investigator Scott Armstrong was deeply involved in the committee's inquiry into C. (Bebe) Rebozo, President Nixon's close friend. One senator on the committee said that Armstrong was "the best investigator on the staff."

Armstrong was suspended after a "majority staff" article in the committee's newsletter, "The Rolling Stone," was published. The article, written by Timothy J. Minchin, contained no details of the committee's work.



NEW YORK FIRE—Christmas decorations and firemen silhouetted against heavy smoke in uptown Manhattan fire on Sunday. 160 firemen were needed to bring four-alarm blaze under control. Eleven were injured and damage was extensive.

Eastland Sends Nixon Nixon Will Survive

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Sen. James O. Eastland, Miss., says he is confident that President Nixon will survive the Watergate scandal and the movement to impeach him.

Eastland said in an interview yesterday, "The President will survive. He is a great man. He is a great leader. He is a great man. He is a great leader. He is a great man. He is a great leader."

U.S. Doctor Unit Fears Effect Of Shortened MD Education

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The American Medical Association expressed concern yesterday about the competency and immaturity of a growing number of young doctors as a result of accelerated medical training programs.

Medical educators have shortened the period of training as one consequence of public pressures to produce more physicians to correct what is considered a doctor shortage.

In an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association published in Chicago, Dr. Glen R. Leymaster said:

"There is no question that many of the teachers of interns and first-year residents are complaining about new MDs who are both immature and unskilled in dealing with patients."

U.S. Yuletide Mail May Be Late

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Postmaster General E.T. Klassen said yesterday that the energy crisis might hamper mail handling during the Christmas season and beyond.

He also said that mail service might decline seriously unless rates are increased in January.

Appearing before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Mr. Klassen said that although mail service has not yet been hurt by the elimination each day of 300 scheduled airplane flights, because of the fuel shortage, service could suffer in December, when Christmas mail reaches its peak.

R.I. Girl Calls Thanksgiving Farce In Essay Rejected by Governor

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 20 (AP).—Gov. Philip W. Noel did not like the winning essay in the Thanksgiving Day competition, and he intends to ignore a 25-year-old tradition and write his own proclamation.

Michael Stanton, the Democratic governor's press secretary, said that Gov. Noel does not agree with a 17-year-old girl's contention that Thanksgiving is "a farce, little more than a outdated tradition no one has yet found the time to discard."

The author of the essay, Mary Moran, also wrote that most persons are not thankful, but are unhappy or unsatisfied. It is time to admit that war, crime and injustice exist, and to learn "to live fully in spite of the fact that they do exist," she wrote.

Man must "relearn the art of thankfulness," she concluded. Miss Moran was described by her high-school co-principal as a "very quiet, Christian" girl who has just won a \$3,200 college scholarship.

"She just wrote from the heart," said Sister Mary Jane, a co-principal of Mount Memorial High School.

Although the governor still plans to recognize Miss Moran as the winner of the state contest, Sister Mary Jane said that the girl would not accept the award.

"She had a message to be heard and now that won't be done," the co-principal said. "All of the other things are immaterial."

N.Y. Archdiocese Runs Ads On Need for More Priests

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Faced with a shortage of priests and imprecise public ideas about a priest's functions, the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York has launched a 13-week, \$100,000 advertising campaign in newspapers and magazines throughout the New York area.

It is believed to be the first campaign of such scope by a U.S. diocese.

A number of other dioceses have been experimenting with use of the media, including television spots, since the late 1960s, when dioceses throughout the country began having trouble recruiting new priests and preventing those they had from leaving. For many years, religious orders have placed recruitment ads, primarily in Catholic periodicals.

But, church spokesmen say, nothing on the scale of the archdiocese's effort has been undertaken before. Financed through private fund-raising and "added" by lay volunteers who work in various aspects of communications, the campaign seems well-organized and polished.

"Father John O'Leary," one of the ads begins. "If he's not in church, he's probably in jail. Beneath a photograph of Father O'Leary talking to a prisoner through cell bars, the copy explains that the priest's 'flock' is an ever-changing group of 1,400 men who are waiting for trial or sentencing. 'They're packed in, two men to a cell barely big enough for one, and from where they sit, God can seem to be very far away.'"

"But what can one priest do?"

"A prisoner put it pretty well: 'He brings you your freedom. It's that simple and that complicated.'"

Four more advertisements in the series describe the work of other priests.

The archbishop of New York, Terence Cardinal Cooke, said at a news conference yesterday that the campaign had no specific recruitment goal, that he could not put a limit on the number of priests that was desirable.

The Rev. George Thompson, director of vocations for the archdiocese, said that it has 850 priests, compared to 1,000 or 1,100 in the late 1960s. Many parishes which used to have three or four priests now have two or three, he said.

Committee Fined For Agnew Fund

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 20 (WP).—A committee of prominent Maryland Republicans that organized a testimonial dinner last year for former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew was fined \$2,000 here yesterday after pleading guilty to four violations of the Maryland Fair Election Practices Law.

The fine was imposed on the "Salute to Ted Agnew Night Committee," whose 17 officials acknowledged having used \$49,900 in campaign contributions to President Nixon to inflate the reported proceeds from the dinner for Agnew.

Bladen H. Wharton, a former vice-president of the Maryland National Bank who was treasurer of the committee, was indicted separately and charged with signing false campaign contribution reports. A trial date has not yet been set for Mr. Wharton. The only individual involved in the scheme to be charged with a crime.

All U.S. Senate to Decide Constitution Is Bar to Saxbe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee decided today to let the Senate decide whether an admissibility bill would lift a constitutional barrier preventing William Saxbe, R., Ohio, becoming attorney general.

The committee voted unanimously to report the legislation to the Senate without recommendation.

Saxbe, who is currently in disfavor because of a constitutional prohibition against a member of Congress being elected to an office for which the salary has increased during that term.

Salaries Increased

Salaries of the attorney general and other cabinet members were increased from \$35,000 in 1959, while he was a member of the Senate.

An effort to overcome this disqualification has been submitted to roll back the attorney general's salary to \$35,000.

Members of the committee's closed ranks said there were "no" votes over whether such action would make Sen. Saxbe eligible for appointment. They said it was a "guess" the Senate itself would have decided.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W.Va., committee chairman, said Saxbe's appointment was "unconstitutional," and that "Mr. Saxbe should find another nomination."

Sen. Byrd told newsmen he had no personal animosity against Sen. Saxbe.

On \$100,000 Gift From Hughes

An FBI Agent's Report Is Said To Dispute Nixon on Rebozo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—An FBI agent has given his superiors an account that appears to contradict President Nixon's version of how a \$100,000 gift from Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire industrialist, was handled.

Mr. Nixon reportedly told a group of congressmen last week that his confidant and sometimes business partner, C. (Bebe) Rebozo of Miami, "had the FBI check it out."

The FBI, Mr. Nixon reportedly said, had the 1,000 \$100 bills checked for fingerprints and the serial numbers verified to make sure that the money originally given to Mr. Rebozo for Mr. Nixon was the same money that was returned.

"So maybe Mr. Rebozo isn't so dumb," said the President, according to notes made by Rep. Charles W. Whalen, Jr., R., Ohio.

Inventory of the bills or take down their serial numbers until he decided to return them. He told the Herald that this was after the Senate Watergate committee had begun its investigation. It is not known if the Hughes organization has a record of the serial numbers on the bills that were given to Mr. Rebozo.

Mr. Rebozo had the money in safety deposit boxes in his Key Biscayne, Fla., bank and trust company, where Mr. Nixon and members of his family maintain checking accounts.

Mr. Whitaker declined comment.

However, sources said he had been asked to explain why he had such a conversation with a private citizen without reporting to his superiors, and why he did not immediately report having seen the \$100,000.

Allegation by Aide

The money was sent to Mr. Rebozo for Mr. Nixon in 1970 in two shipments of \$50,000. A former aide of Mr. Hughes, Robert Maheu, has said half the money was supposed to be used for a favorable ruling on an anti-trust problem.

Robert Danner, the manager of a Hughes-owned gambling casino and hotel in Las Vegas, who delivered the money, said in a deposition that it was for the 1970 congressional election campaign.

Mr. Rebozo has said he put the money in safe deposit boxes to hold for the 1972 presidential election and did not tell Mr. Nixon about it.

High Court Suspends Liddy as a Lawyer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy was suspended from law practice before the Supreme Court yesterday and given 40 days to show why he should not be disbarred.

It is routine for state disbarments to come before the Supreme Court for an appropriate action. Liddy, who was admitted to the New York bar in 1957, was disbarred earlier this year pursuant to disciplinary proceedings instituted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Washington Hotel Bought by Peking As Headquarters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—China has signed a contract to purchase the 400-room Windsor Park Hotel here for use as offices and residence for its expanding liaison staff.

The purchase price could not be ascertained, but an industry source who was asked to act as a real estate broker for the hotel earlier this year put the price at more than \$5 million.

The purchase follows an announcement last week that the United States and China have agreed to expand and upgrade their liaison staffs in Peking and Washington.

The move was viewed by observers as a major step toward full diplomatic recognition and the establishment of embassies.

The Chinese delegation in Washington, about 50 persons, has been using space at the Mayflower Hotel. The delegation has been looking for permanent facilities since April.

The hotel has about 400 rooms, a Korean restaurant, newsstands, a gift shop and reception rooms.

CIA Denies It Knew Before of Watergate Raid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—Officials of the CIA denied to Congress last week a report in the current issue of Harper's magazine that the agency had advance knowledge of the Watergate break-in last year.

The magazine, in an article written by Andrew St. George, said that Eugene Martinez, one of the five-man Watergate team arrested inside Democratic National Headquarters, was reporting in advance on the activities of the group, headed by E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, convicted Watergate conspirators. The article further quoted Richard Helms, former CIA director, as saying "Ah, well, they finally did it," after being informed of the arrests by an agency watch officer.

Mr. St. George and William E. Colby, the present CIA director, both testified in secret before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Committee sources said later that Mr. Colby denied any knowledge of Martinez's activities before the arrests and also produced a written denial from Mr. Helms, who is now ambassador to Iran.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

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... buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gift, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

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in Flaine
this season
it's the Gradins Gris hotel
for the ski buffs

GRADINS GRIS*** NN, 51 rooms for comfort and character. Where true ski enthusiasts get together to capture the comradeship, the atmosphere and traditions of the mountains.

Flaine the international ski resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France. Geneva 44 miles.

Enquiries: Flaine - Information, 7 rue de Villersexel - 75007 PARIS
Tel: 548.30.40 - 548.30.80 - 544.17.65

Break away with Camel filter

For example, the hotel AUJON** NN (191 rooms) just caters for bed and breakfast. Its cosy bar and lounge with its large open fireplace is a perfect setting for the "après-ski" rendezvous.

Flaine the international ski resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles.

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Give your favorite child the world's most honored magazine for Christmas...

Highlights for Children

HIGHLIGHTS is the most honored (nine awards), and possibly the most beloved, monthly children's magazine in the world. And, in a day and age when kids and clothes appear and vanish almost before you can turn around, HIGHLIGHTS FOR CHILDREN could be one of the most exciting Christmas presents you will ever give.

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Detroit Plan at Issue

High Court to Rule on Linking City-Suburban Desegregation

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide whether urban school desegregation plans can incorporate a heavily black city system with predominantly white suburbs, linked by extensive highways.

The justices will hear arguments and decide, probably before they adjourn in June, the first such case involving a Northern city, Detroit, and more than 50 suburban school districts that a federal court had ordered merged into a single better balanced system.

Earlier this year, the court had an opportunity to resolve the metropolitan school district controversy when it heard a similar case involving Richmond, Va., but Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. disqualified himself, and the remaining justices divided 4 to 4.

A 4-to-4 Deadlock

When such a deadlock occurs, the ruling of the next lowest court is automatically upheld, but it is not binding in similar cases. In the Richmond case, this meant invalidating a desegregation plan that had merged school systems of the city and two suburban counties.

In a series of actions that began more than three years ago, the federal courts have held that both the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan were responsible for the fact that the city schools have become 84 percent black and incapable of being reformed.

The plan approved by a federal district court in June of 1972 included the city school district and 52 others in neighboring Oakland and Macomb counties, covering 700 square miles and including 730,000 pupils, about 310,000 of whom would have to be bused to achieve desegregation.

The appellate court approved

Arthur J. Morris, Credit Pioneer, Dies in New York

OSWING, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI)—Arthur J. Morris, 92, a banker and financier, died yesterday in a hospital near here. He was widely known for making it possible for anyone with a job and good character references to borrow money from a commercial bank with repayment made in installments.

The North Carolinian was practicing law in Norfolk, Va., when the idea came to him. Because he specialized in banking and finance law, many people took his help in obtaining loans, which required collateral. After making a survey, which showed that many people were being denied credit and going to loan sharks, he opened the first "Morris plan" bank on April 10, 1910, and later, with friends, set up several branches that established an easier-credit trend.

Josef C. James

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Josef C. James, 57, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N.Y., died of cancer Sunday in a hospital here.

Alexei N. Kortunov

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Alexei N. Kortunov, 66, minister of construction in the oil and gas industry, has died, the Communist press newspaper, Pravda, reported today. It said he died in Moscow, but gave neither the date nor the cause.

Lee Thayer

CORONADO, Calif., Nov. 20 (UPI)—Mystery writer Lee Thayer, 99, who wrote the last of her more than 60 novels after she was 92, died Sunday in a hospital. She had been a successful interior designer and book-cover artist before becoming a novelist in 1919.

Gen. A. N. Komarovsky

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Gen. Alexander N. Komarovsky, 66, a deputy defense minister who commanded the Red Army's engineer corps during World War II, died yesterday after a brief illness. Tass announced tonight. In addition to his Defense Ministry post, he held a seat as a deputy in the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Iceland Revokes British Trawler's Fishing License

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Iceland's Ministry of Justice today revoked the fishing license of a British trawler operating inside Iceland's 50 nautical miles fishing limit.

A ministry spokesman said the Icelandic gunboat Tyr this morning surprised the trawler Northern Sky in a "no-fishing box" inside the limit.

Last week's agreement between Iceland and Britain ending the "cod war" gave 139 British trawlers the right to fish only in clearly defined "boxes" inside the 50-mile limit.

Talks between West Germany and Iceland on the fishing dispute are scheduled to resume tomorrow. The two countries have not reached any agreement on West German trawlers in Icelandic waters.



Bernard Cornfeld in court at Zurich.

Release on Bail Sought by Cornfeld

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Defense lawyers for American financier Bernard Cornfeld yesterday asked a Geneva court for his release on bail, saying charges against him had not been backed up in detail.

Mr. Cornfeld, 46, the founder and former head of Investors Overseas Services, has been in prison here for six months on charges of fraud, dishonest management and incitement to speculation in IOS mutual funds.

The charges stem from complaints by former shareholders in IOS who are demanding reimbursement of money they lost when IOS collapsed in 1970 and shares fell from \$25 to 10 cents.

The president of the court said he would announce a decision on the bail request tomorrow.

Arizona Focuses on Children In Bid to Avert Heart Disease

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The State of Arizona is now working with 10,000 families of preschool children in an effort to prevent heart disease when it really starts—in early childhood. The program, which focuses on diet, exercise, blood pressure, obesity and cigarette smoking, will be expanded to 13,000 additional families next year, at a cost of \$10 to \$13 a family.

The program, described here to a symposium on childhood obesity, is based on a cardiovascular intervention study by Dr. Glenn M. Friedman and his colleagues, made in their private pediatric practice in Scottsdale, Ariz., three years ago. Dr. Friedman's prescription includes a reduction in the amount of protein foods consumed each day to the level recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. (The average American currently consumes twice the recommended daily allowance of protein.)

Dr. Friedman emphasizes a decrease in animal proteins, since all of these are high in cholesterol. Mrs. P. Friedman told the more than 1,000 physicians and dietitians attending the symposium that cardiovascular disease, which kills more than a million Americans a year—25 percent of them before the age of 65—is like "an iceberg."

"The disease process and risk factors have their inception in the pediatric age group where there is presently no significant screening or intervention," he noted. "It is only when the problem emerges from the sea with the onset of a coronary or a stroke that we seem to get concerned. By then it is too late."

As Dr. Friedman summarized current prospects for the American infant, "There is a 50 percent chance or greater of him developing an increased blood cholesterol, a greater than 30 percent chance he will smoke, a 10 to 20 percent chance of being obese, and perhaps a 45 percent chance that he will become sedentary—all of which gives him a better than 50 percent chance of developing a coronary or stroke."

6 Spanish Priests Said To Recover After Fast

MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP)—Six imprisoned Catholic priests today were reported recovering in the Carabanchel Prison hospital here, where they were transferred at the weekend after a 13-day hunger strike.

The priests began their hunger strike Nov. 6 after attempting to burn down Zamora prison to support demands to be housed with political prisoners or moved to a convent to serve their political terms, ranging from 10 years to 30 years, for activities against the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. A seventh priest transferred with them was not taking part in the hunger strike.

A spokesman for the priests said the transfer was a victory for them. He said the government had halted the hunger strike to avoid its most serious confrontation with the Catholic Church since it came to power at the end of the civil war in 1939.

Rickover Is Promoted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Vice-Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, 73, who has been called the father of America's nuclear navy, has been promoted to admiral. He is director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Naval Reactors and deputy commander of the Pentagon's Naval Ships System Command for Nuclear Propulsion.

Cambodia Acts to Reorganize Air Force After Palace Raid

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The commander of Cambodia's armed forces said today he would reorganize the air force to prevent more assassination attempts against President Lon Nol. A government spokesman said the presidential palace was bombed yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Sothea Fermander said in a communiqué, "The joint chiefs of staff took immediate measures to pursue the reorganization of our air force so the same kind of criminal acts could never be repeated."

The pilot, Lt. Pech Lim Kuon, who made his escape, dropped a bomb on the presidential palace from his T-28 fighter plane, killing three persons and wounding at least 10, witnesses said.

One of the bombs fell 100 yards from the partially paralyzed Lon Nol, but he was not injured.

Attack in March

On March 17, So Phra, a nephew of ousted Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk, commanded a T-28, but its bombs missed the palace and hit a refugee settlement, killing 47 people. So Phra escaped to Communist-controlled northeastern Cambodia.

In a three-minute radio speech broadcast throughout today, Lon Nol said, "I am determined to stay with all of you in order to fulfill the nation's work until the final and permanent victory."

As president, he said, "I have met some crises caused by men in our national society who do not yet love the free state and do not know the value of their jobs and who like the money of North Vietnam. In such a case yesterday afternoon, there was a man who wanted to kill me."

Col. Am Hong, Cambodian high command spokesman, said the pilot's wife and child had been taken into custody. The whereabouts of Lt. Kuon were unknown.

Town Recaptured

Meanwhile, on the battlefields, government troops on the capital's southern front recaptured Kompong Kanhot and gained control of all 13 miles of Highway 38, the military command said.

The east-west road forms Phnom Penh's southern defense perimeter, and government troops have not had complete control over it since before the end of U.S. bombing on Aug. 15.

On Highway 4, the capital's link with the sea, the command reported fighting at Treang and Klong, 37 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Insurgent forces

Czechs Penalize A Chess Master

PRAGUE, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Interior Ministry has deprived Luděk Pachmann and Jan Sling of their citizenships because "they violated the law on residence of Czechoslovak citizens abroad," the daily newspaper Prace disclosed today.

Mr. Pachmann, 49, a chess master and an outspoken supporter of former Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek, was jailed several times before Czechoslovak authorities allowed him and his family to leave the country a year ago. He now lives in West Germany.

Mr. Sling is a son of Otto Sling, a Communist party official executed in 1953 and rehabilitated in 1963. His widow, British-born Marion Weber, returned to Britain in 1968 and her son Jan followed in 1972.

Fatal Drug Found For Vampire Bats

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A sure method has now been found to kill vampire bats, which decimate cattle, birds in Central and South America, it was reported yesterday.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature said previous methods, such as poisoning or destroying caves, killed off useful bats as well as the vampires.

Research work in Mexico and Brazil showed that vampire bats have a low tolerance for the anti-coagulant drug heparin. This drug is now either smeared on captured bats which are killed and pressed by dozens of others when returned to roosting caves, or cattle are injected with the drug.

Cows are not harmed because of their size but the vampire feeding on the animal receives a lethal dose.

49 Officials Blamed For Naples Cholera

NAPLES, Nov. 20 (AP)—Forty-nine Naples-area officials have been charged as being responsible for the cholera outbreak that hit southern Italy last summer, investigators announced today.

They include the president of the Autonomous Company of the Port of Naples, the mayor, a provincial doctor, the chief Naples veterinarian, sanitation commissioners of several towns and presidents of two mussel-producing cooperatives. Among the charges was that of letting shellfish be cultivated illegally in polluted waters.

Java Volcano Threat

JAKARTA, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—About 5,000 people have been evacuated from the slopes of Mount Kelud volcano in Eastern Java for fear of a possible eruption, it was stated here today.

2-Month Search By Japanese For Nessie Fails

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—A Japanese expedition hunting the Loch Ness monster suspended the chase today after a two-month search. Net result so far—a pile of unidentified bones and some weird underwater noises heard by the divers.

"We are very disappointed," a spokesman for the 16-man expedition said.

The expedition arrived in Britain Sept. 7 with the aim of photographing "Nessie," whose reported periodic appearances in the Scottish loch have baffled scientists.

In the spring, the Japanese said, they will return and use a specially built, unmanned, computer-operated capsule to grope around Loch Ness's depths sending out electronic beeps to a bid to locate the monster.

Test for Saigon Army Seen In Plan to Retake Three Forts

By Philip A. McComb

DA CAN, South Vietnam, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Three forts south of here remain in Communist hands two weeks after they were overrun despite instructions from President Nguyen Van Thieu that they be retaken "at all costs."

Vietnamese commanders and other sources here say that government troops are waiting for bad weather to lift from this mountainous jungle region, 100 miles northeast of Saigon so they can be fully supported by air power when they make their big move.

Thousands of government troops have been pouring into this region, and the developing battle is expected to be a major test of Saigon's capacity and will to fight.

"The Communists want to check our strength and the way the ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam] fights, because before we always fought with the aid of the Americans," said Maj. Ho Viet Luong, the district chief.

Infiltration Routes

Maj. Luong said he thinks the three forts—Dak Son, Bu Song and Bu Prang, all lying at strategic major Communist infiltration routes near the Cambodian border—can be retaken "easily."

He said that 2,000 Vietnamese troops backed by 40 American-built M-41 tanks are being down from here toward Dak Son, the northernmost of the forts, about six miles south of here on Highway 14.

The North Vietnamese Army is dug in at Dak Son with two battalions of infantry, 1,000 men and 10 Soviet-built T-54 tanks, he said.

Maj. Luong said that an additional two regiments of North Vietnamese Army infantry and armor are thought to be dug in in the vicinity of Bu Song and Bu Prang, but that he is not sure of their size or of the size of the government forces moving north and working in coordination with the forces moving south from here.

For the past two weeks, each side seems to have been testing the other in a series of skirmishes, with no significant battles since the mammoth Communist tank and infantry assault Nov. 4 that overran Bu Song and Bu Prang.

ARVN Units Routed

Dak Son fell two days after that. Taken together, the three battles were a big defeat for the ARVN in which entire battalions were routed and decimated. Roughly 1,000 men were killed or are missing.

Interviews with soldiers south

Russians Said to Doubt Need To Import U.S. Grain in '74

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A top official of the Department of Agriculture reported yesterday on his return from Moscow that Russian experts believe that grain, crop, may be even bigger than a recent controversial forecast, making imports of wheat from the United States unlikely in 1974.

Assistant Secretary Carroll G. Brumthaver gave his report at a joint news conference with Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butte, who said that following his European tour he was "amazed" about prospects for trade liberalization.

Mr. Brumthaver gave details of agreements reported Friday in Moscow, for improved access to Soviet crop data. The Russians' cooperation in this sphere could prevent U.S. miscalculations of the sort that aggravated disputes in the aftermath of the big Soviet purchases of American wheat in 1972.

More Meetings

Mr. Brumthaver said he had agreed with the Russians on two additional meetings on agricultural-information exchanges, one to be held in Washington in May and the other in Moscow next fall.

He said that the agreements reached in Moscow provide for U.S. access to Soviet data on acreages, planted, reports on

prospective yields at specific periods as the crops progress and details on numbers of Soviet livestock.

In addition, he said, U.S. agricultural specialists will be given more freedom to travel through Soviet growing regions to survey conditions.

A lack of dependable data in 1972 led U.S. officials to greatly underestimate Soviet needs. Resulting miscalculations have been blamed by critics for barter trade to the Russians, costly subsidies to support the deals and inflated food prices in this country.

"Very Good" Outlook

Referring to the Soviet crop estimates for this year, Mr. Brumthaver said that informal discussions with Russian agricultural officials had indicated that their country's grain outlook was "very good" and that the yield "may exceed the 315 million tons" estimated recently by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet-Communist party chairman.

Mr. Brezhnev's estimate was greeted with some skepticism here. Such a harvest would be about 55 million tons above last year's and 35 million tons above the Soviet record.

Mr. Butte observed that the grain "quality is probably not very good" and that the tonnage included a high moisture content.

2 Months
By James
For Paris Films

A Tattered Jesus Christ Superstar

By Thomas Quinn Curran
PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—It is significant that no master dramatist—no Shakespeare, no Ibsen, no Puschkin—ever attempted a play about Jesus Christ. The reason is simple: the subject is too big, too sacred, too holy to be handled by the hands of men. Yet, in the screen transcription of the rock opera, a tattered pack of players arrive by bus to perform a strangely curtailed, hippie adaptation of the Passion Play in the desert wastes of the Holy Land. The "book" crudely reproduces episodes from the Scriptures: the palm-strewn triumphal entry into Jerusalem; the banishing of the money changers from the temple; the plotting of Judas; the betrayal in the garden; Christ mocked by a ragtime,



Mary Magdalene (Yvonne Elliman) and Jesus (Ted Neeley).



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Coney Island Herod; Christ before a miming, jesting Pilate; the scourging, the death sentence demanded by the howling mob and the Crucifixion.

There is insistent, nagging apology for the treachery of Judas, probably under the mistaken notion that this is novel. It is only dramatically detrimental, as Fagnoli and Robinson Jervis, among others, discovered. A black Iscariot (impersonated and sung acceptably by Carl Anderson) is awarded sympathy, some of the better numbers and so much footage, even being resurrected after his hanging, that he threatens to become the super-star.

The true superstar is actually Yvonne Elliman who sings Mary Magdalene in fine, clear tones, the palm-strewn triumphal entry into Jerusalem, with its disturbing effect on the high priests; the banishing of the money changers from the temple; the plotting of Judas; the betrayal in the garden; Christ mocked by a ragtime,

Lydia Pinkham's Sold After 87 Years Of Restoring Roses to the Cheeks

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP)—For generations of middle-aged women, the face of Lydia Pinkham has smiled down from the labels of dark bottles of patent medicine lining the top shelves of neighborhood drugstores.

Now, after 87 years, the old brick factory that has faithfully churned out the vegetable compound for "women's troubles" is closing. Although the medicine will continue to be made as a subsidiary of a New Jersey pharmaceutical company, Lydia Pinkham's kin are out of the business.

The bitter concoction "revives the drooping spirits, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural luster to the eye and plants on the pale cheek of the woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time," boasted one of its early ads.

Lydia's great-grandson, Charles Pinkham, puts the medicine's value a bit more bluntly. "You probably won't want to print this," he said, "but it's used for the relief of symptoms of painful menstruation and change of life."

The ingredients are licorice, chamomile, pleurisy root, Jamaica dogwood, black cohosh, life plant and dandelion root. At one time it contained 18 percent alcohol, but that was cut to 13 1/2 percent when the federal government wanted to classify it as a beverage.

Lydia Pinkham started making the medicine as a favor for her friends. But after her husband lost everything in the crash of 1873, a visitor who had eaten up from Boston insisted on paying for a batch. She was struck by the idea of putting it on the market, and the family business began.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Maria Callas and Giuseppe di Stefano have added Paris to the world recital tour that currently is marking the soprano's return to public performance after a lapse of eight years. After rentals in Germany and London, they are scheduled to give their program of arias and soprano-tenor duets Dec. 6 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées as a benefit for the handicapped children's fund of the Club de France. Callas last appeared in Paris in performances of "Norma" and "Tosca" at the Paris Opéra in 1964-65. The tour, which began in Hamburg on Oct. 26, is scheduled to continue to New York and other American cities in February, and then to Japan.

Montserrat Caballé will sing the title role in a concert performance of Donizetti's little-known "Caterina Cornaro" Nov. 25 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris, in a presentation of the French Radio's Prestige de la Musique series. The soprano, who recently opened the Barcelona opera season in this work, will again have Giacomo Aragall as partner in the principal tenor part, and others in the cast include Ryan Edwards, Claude Meloni, Gwynne Howell, Gerard, Gianfranco Massini will conduct the Orchestre Lyrique and Chorus of the ORTF.

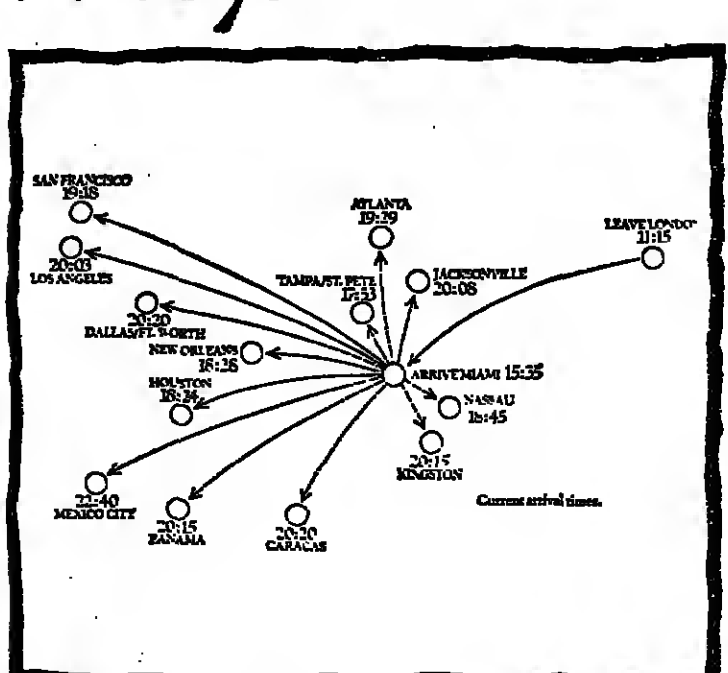
Hong Kong Sale Sets Record for Chinese Objects

HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (UPI)—There was a time when Western connoisseurs prowled through antique shops here in search of bargains in Chinese porcelain. Now Sotheby and Co., the London auction house, has demonstrated the futility of any such expedition by holding here the most successful auction of Chinese art objects ever held anywhere.

The day's sales totaled \$2.3 million, which a Sotheby spokesman said was \$720,000 more than the record sale for a one-day auction of Chinese objects set in its London showroom last March. Japanese buyers dominated the heavy bidding.

The highest bid of the day, \$456,000, went for a flared blue and white bowl of the Ming period, with medallions of dragons leaping through clouds painted on its side, which had been purchased in London earlier this year for \$26,000.

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In Paradise, the Fuel Crisis Is the Rising Price of Oats

By Bill Richards

PARADISE, Pa., (UPI)—Others may quibble over the real or imagined threat of an energy crisis but here in Paradise, home of the Old Order Amish sect, the question is almost moot.

Perhaps more than anybody else, the Amish, who shun such frivolities as the electric light, are not troubled by the current fuel shortage.

"Energy crisis?" asked Henry Zook, adjusting a meticulously arranged display of brooms near the front of his Red Rose general store here. "What energy crisis?"

When Mr. Zook and his wife, Elizabeth, purchased the store last year, they immediately ordered the electricity taken out and, in the interim, flipped the light switches to the off position and removed the previous owner's display of electrical kitchen gadgets from the window.

While the rest of the United States lowers thermostats to conserve fuel, the Mr. Zooks and some 20,000 other Amish who live between this small rural community and the Maryland border 20 miles to the south are honing their axes and filling oil lamps to prepare for another long, chilly winter.

Farmers Since 1740

The Amish have populated this rolling farmland since 1740. Nearly all operate small farms in the same Spartan fashion as their ancestors.

Under the rules of the Old Order Amish religion, the strictest of 25 Mennonite sects, members are prohibited from owning automobiles, though not from riding in them. They may use battery-powered electricity to light their carriage lamps and propane gas for their homes, but they are forbidden to hook up to outside electrical or telephone lines.

A spokesman for the Mennonite Central Committee in Akron, Pa., about 10 miles east of here, said the strict Old Order Amish rules were designed to prevent greed and pride and make members more concerned for their neighbors.

"They are somewhat symbolic of the simple life they feel God intended them to live," he said.

Mr. Zook's clientele, most of them Amish like himself, arrive in horse-drawn buggies to browse among bolts of somber-hued cloth, furry piles of black lap robes and piles of big metal wash tubs that fill the store.

"Not much worry about miles to the gallon around these parts," said Mrs. Zook, a short, plump woman with twinkling eyes and wearing a deep purple dress. "You have to draw the line somewhere," said Mr. Zook. "If we all had cars, electricity, we'd be right back where the rest of the world is now and who wants that?"

There is an undercurrent among the Amish here of vindication after more than 200 years of Spartan living. Members of the group express a quiet amusement at local newspaper headlines reporting a surge in sales of long-johns and wood stoves in preparation for this winter's fuel crisis. These items are staples in the Zooks' store.

"The closest thing to an energy crisis here is the rising cost of oats," said Daniel Fisher, a 30-year-old Amish farmer who tills his 80 acres by hand with the aid of an aging brown horse named Stony.

Mr. Fisher uses a generator to run the milking machine for his 35 Holstein cows.

"If I lost that," he said with a reflective tug at his beard, "I'd have to milk them all by hand. I haven't done that since I was a little kid."

Such inconveniences, however, are hardly viewed as catastrophic in an area where a traffic jam can be six miles and a hay wagon clip-clopping home at sunset followed by a line of impatient horse-drawn buggies.

"It's really kind of difficult to think of things in terms of miles per hour," said Jacob Bish, as he unhitched his team after a day of plowing his 48-acre farm just south of Paradise. "You jump in the buggy, go where you have to go, and come home. That's all there is to it."

The only sounds disturbing the stillness of the barnyard behind Mr. Bish's compact white frame house are the rustle of the late afternoon breeze and the stomping of the horses' hoofs.

"We know this is the best way and no one's losing sleep over an energy crisis," he said. "Our power comes from on high."

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Operation Disney World

Working our way laboriously through the transcript of President Nixon's extraordinary performance last Saturday night before the Associated Press managing editors at Disney World, it struck us with increasing force that on a number of specific points the President is not exactly clearing up the record on Watergate and related matters. Rather, he seems determined to add to the public's confusion at almost every turn. The President would have us believe, of course, that with Operation Candor (as the White House has called it) he is at long last setting out to sweep away public misapprehensions—that he is helping us to get to the bottom of the Watergate affair, once and for all. Yet, picking and choosing almost at random, one finds disturbing distortions of the record and misrepresentations of the facts. By way of a beginning effort to set the record straight, we would deal with the President's misuse of two of his predecessors in office—Thomas Jefferson and Lyndon Johnson—in attempting to defend actions of his own.

Mr. Nixon's persistent use of the "Jefferson Rule," as he called it in his Saturday night appearance, is startling. This is the second time in a month that the President has distorted the facts regarding the issuance of a subpoena to President Jefferson by way of justifying his own performance in the matter of the Watergate tapes. In his press conference on Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said that the court had subpoenaed a letter which President Jefferson had written and Mr. Jefferson had refused to comply, but rather had compromised by producing for the court a summary of the contents of the letter. Saturday night, he went further. He began his answer to a question having to do with executive privilege with the astonishing assertion that, "I of course, voluntarily waived privilege with regard to turning over the tapes." This is a curious way to describe his ultimate decision to obey an order of the Federal District Court—an order which he first appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals. Having lost the appeal he then tried to compromise the issue with the famous Stennis proposal which cost him the resignation of his attorney general and his deputy attorney general in the course of his efforts to fire the Watergate special prosecutor who had originally requested the tapes. Having rewritten this recent history, the President went on to elaborate on the "Jefferson Rule" and to rewrite some more. He repeated his version of the Jefferson case which he had given us in October and went on to say that John Marshall, sitting as chief justice, had ruled in favor of the Jefferson "compromise."

In just about every important aspect, it simply didn't happen that way. To begin with, the letter was not written by President Jefferson. It was written to him. What is more, Mr. Jefferson agreed to testify in the case under oath (although he wanted to do so in Washington, rather than journey to the court in Richmond). And he sent the entire letter—not a mere summary—to the U.S. attorney who in turn offered it to the court and authorized the court to use those portions "which had relation to the case." Chief Justice Marshall, moreover, never ruled in his capacity as chief justice on any such compromise; he ruled as a trial judge in a lower court. So much for the misuses of Mr. Jefferson.

Now for President Johnson and Mr. Nixon's taxes. The first thing to be said is that the President was offered a specific opportunity to deny published reports that, on a total income of \$400,000 for the years 1970 and 1971, he paid only \$1,870 in income taxes. He did not deny it, but rather admitted that he had paid "nominal" taxes for those years. He then said that the fact that his taxes were nominal was not a result of "a cattle

ranch or interest or all of these gimmicks." Perhaps so. But it would be somewhat surprising if Mr. Nixon did not deduct interest from his gross income for those years. The figures the White House has put out concerning the transactions by which he acquired his Key Biscayne and San Clemente homes indicate that he paid substantial sums in interest in those years, and it is hard to figure out any other way he could have arrived at such a "nominal" obligation.

His own explanation for that "nominal" obligation was that President Johnson told him shortly after he became President in January, 1969, that he ought to donate his vice-presidential papers and take a deduction for them. There are two things puzzling about the idea that Mr. Nixon was merely taking his cue from his predecessor. One is the inference conveyed by Mr. Nixon that all this was new to him. In fact, he had made such a donation of some of his official papers in 1968, prior to taking office as President. The second, and far more important thing that is puzzling about Mr. Nixon's story is his suggestion that Mr. Johnson had established the precedent and that both men followed the same general policy in their handling of the tax aspects of their official papers. Prior to 1969, they apparently did just that. But in 1969, Mr. Johnson made a careful decision not to do what President Nixon did, for very precise reasons having to do with propriety.

The facts of this matter are that in 1969 Congress was debating a significant change in the Internal Revenue Code which might have precluded anyone from taking such a deduction from this sort of gift of papers or documents. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nixon expressed their opposition to this change in the tax rules but until late in the year it was unclear which way Congress would resolve the issue—or when any change would become effective. Under the circumstances, Mr. Johnson decided that it would be unseemly for a former President to attempt to make such a gift in an effort to beat a congressional deadline and so he did not do so—reportedly at a cost of millions of dollars to his heirs. Mr. Nixon, by contrast, made a gift that year of papers valued at more than \$500,000 and took what he claimed to be the appropriate deduction.

So much for the inference that Mr. Nixon was only following President Johnson's lead. Beyond that, there is an even larger question—not specifically raised by the editors and consequently ignored by Mr. Nixon on Saturday night—as to whether what he did in 1969 with respect to his gift of papers and claimed tax reduction was in accordance with the requirements of law—quite apart from its propriety in the context of the congressional debate and the likelihood of an imminent change in the rules. Speaking of his predecessor, Mr. Nixon said that Mr. Johnson "had done exactly what the law required." What remains to be seen, as we have noted repeatedly in this space, is whether Mr. Nixon, in this particular instance, can make that same claim for himself.

We do not mean to say that the President does not have a cogent defense of his tax deductions, or of his policy toward the release of his tapes—or of any of a number of other charges and allegations that have been raised in connection with his performance in the broad category of matters which come under the broad misnomer of Watergate. We would simply argue that the President is unlikely to clear the air and resolve public confusion in any conclusive way by the sort of muddying of history and misrepresentation of facts which characterized so much of his appearance before the managing editors on Saturday night in Disney World.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Oil and Western Independence

The effectiveness or boomerang effect of the Arab "oil weapon" will ultimately be decided not by the economic and inventive potential of the victims of this blackmail, but by their determination to bring that potential effectively into play in order to defend—or regain—the West's independence from the whims of Oriental potentates large and small. The United States is already in the process of producing a dynamic reaction to the challenge. Western Europe on the other hand is at present faced not only with the shock of its own inadequacies in the realm of foreign policy—shortcomings based

on its particularistic weakness—but also with the thought-provoking fact that we are not likely to soon see another American secretary of state with the background, education and temperament to understand Europe that Henry Kissinger possesses. Particularly at a moment when Washington's newly developed (and widely mistrusted) intensive relations with Moscow have scraped against the dangerous reef of the Middle East, West Europeans have every reason to take up with greater decisiveness the substance of the push for improved coordination which has been emanating from American diplomacy since last spring.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 21, 1898.

WASHINGTON.—The recent elections in the United States make it clear that if the present Senate should delay the ratification of a peace treaty with Spain, then the newly elected Senate would be sure to ratify it when it takes office on March 4 next. This power of obstruction of the present Senate is therefore greatly limited and this is gratifying for the Republican administration and fortunate for the country.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1923.

PARIS.—Mistinguett, her dog Alfred, her 62 pieces of luggage, her two maids, without whom she could not get in and out of the gorgeous creations of which the baggage consists, Mr. Gessmer, whose chief distinction is having created her costumes, and her American dancing partner, Earl Leslie, sailed yesterday on the *Leviathan* for New York. There was a huge farewell party for her at the dock and on the ship.



European Unity and the Oil Boycott

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS.—The outlook for a tightly run economic union of the nine nations of the Common Market has never looked better as Europe braces itself for the fall-out from the oil crisis. It is generally accepted that governments are only capable of fundamental policy changes in times of crisis. It was only after the 1956 Suez crisis that serious negotiations began on the Treaty of Rome and the founding of the EEC. It was only after the currency upheavals in February that Europe was able to put together a joint float insulating intra-European trade from the harmful vagaries of the dollar's movements on foreign exchange markets.

And now the unfolding oil crisis is expected to add its contribution to European unity. The unifying force will be the threat to the continued high level of employment throughout the community as industrial output is curtailed. This risks setting off political and social shock waves as the electorate becomes aware that its standard of living is threatened and that the expectations of ever better tomorrow may have to be postponed.

Bad Timing

The timing of the oil crisis could not be worse as the industrialized world is already in the middle of a concentrated effort to slow the superheated boom of the past year.

Fighting the boom has its own special problems. For the first time in postwar history, every nation has been experiencing a boom at the same time—a reason that made inflationary pressures so intense. And now the countries are scheduled to enter the uncharted waters of simultaneous slowdowns.

In previous business cycles, there has always been a notable lag between nations so that demand in one country was buoyant and provided a market for the goods produced in the nation where demand was sluggish—a national state to dampen consumer demand lest an ever more violent wave of inflation be set off by a competitive bidding up of prices for a dwindling supply of goods.

The oil outbacks are going to affect every nation. Britain and France, rated high on the Arabs' "friendly" list, have only been promised that supplies will be kept to the levels of the first nine months of this year—meaning no allowances for either growth in demand or the winter increase.

While nobody is willing to talk about it publicly, it is widely assumed that the international oil companies are redirecting non-Arab supplies among themselves so as to even the effects of the supply cuts and the embargo against the Netherlands among others. This means that the oil crisis should fall more or less equally on all the European nations.

Figures Unknown

Hard figures about the impact the oil cuts are likely to have on industrial production are not available. After a two-day meeting here last week of the economic policy committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), officials refused to discuss their estimates publicly.

All U.S. officials would say is that they estimate a 15 percent cut in supplies could probably be offset by fuel conservation measures so that industry would not suffer. However, the Japanese reported that a 10 percent cut in oil imports would equal a 10 percent cut in economic growth and, if the supply shortages lasted into 1974, next year's growth would be measurable only in "a few percentage points"—a severe recession for them.

They will be most affected among the major importers due to their very heavy reliance on Arab oil and their relative inability to save on consumption. The Japanese are already fairly frugal consumers and their use of oil-fired electricity generating equipment leaves little possibility of converting the plants to coal during the crisis.

According to Arnold Simkin,

London-based economist for Lionel D. Edie & Co., an economic consulting firm, the French are the most vulnerable among the European nations for the same reasons. He estimates that on a supply cut of 20 percent the French could squeeze 6 percent off the impact by economizing on consumption, leaving a shortage of around 14 percent.

"This could mean a 1 percent cut in gross national product in real terms, on an annual basis," he said, dropping next year's rate to about 4.5 percent from the anticipated 5.5 percent.

West Germany, he added, is potentially the least affected by the oil cuts due to the fact that about 80 percent of the nation's electricity generation is coal fired and that nearly half of the oil-fired turbines are convertible to coal. In addition, significant amounts of power production are hydroelectric or nuclear powered.

On top of this are the consumption savings to be had by lowering home heating temperatures, cutting the public use of lights, driverless days and the like.

"The numbers indicate that real growth in Germany could suffer by about a half percentage point on an annual basis," Mr. Simkin said.

Overkill Feared

This would steepen the slowdown already expected there, with real growth dropping to around 2.5 percent next year. As in all countries, tight credit conditions would have to be maintained to keep domestic demand for goods dampened so as not to set off a new wave of inflation.

These conditions would probably result in "overkill" and push the economy into a recession, Mr. Simkin said.

Britain is also relatively well placed to meet the oil crisis. North Sea gas is used for much of the nation's home heating. In addition, Britain has a higher percentage of nuclear-powered electricity generation than most of the other major countries and a good part of its non-nuclear generators is coal fired. It is also the only country in Europe which still has coal reserves which have not yet been tapped.

(Except for some low-quality material in Lorraine, French coal reserves are completely depleted, as are those in Belgium.)

Mr. Simkin estimated that a 20 percent cut in oil supplies for Britain, on an annual basis, could result in a 5 percent cut in industrial output and about a quarter of a percentage point loss in real growth to about 3 percent next year.

If anything, his calculations are a bit optimistic as there is no way to calculate the economic impact—which is likely to be significant—of the erosion of businessmen's confidence and the changes they make in their plans to invest in new plants and machinery.

Also missing is the industrial impact not directly related to cuts in output due to power shortages. Auto sales, the number-one foreign exchange earner for both Germany and France, have already turned soft. But what happens if consumers decide to delay purchases, waiting to see where the price of gasoline settles and whether driverless days are extended? What will the impact be on the satellite industries that supply the car manufacturers?

What happens to the demand for electric goods—ranging from washing machines to toasters—as consumers read of the possibilities of electricity "brownouts" or the possibility of higher costs to operate these items?

What happens to the tourist industry as the rising cost of fuel drives up the price for airline tickets or the cost of driving to the sea?

Str. Douglas Allen, chairman of the OECD's economic policy committee, asked whether he thought the anticipated economic slowdown could snowball into a depression.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

pression, said the possibility was "remote."

Of course one of the biggest problems of policy planners is that they do not know how long and to what extent the Arab suppliers will withhold oil from the market. If supplies are back to normal by the beginning of the year, there would be virtually no significant impact on industrial output, the OECD experts said.

\$15-Billion Bill

The price rises known to date—more are expected—will add \$15 billion to the oil import bill of the 24 member states. The OECD meeting was told, and two-thirds of the increase will be shared among the five biggest countries: The United States, Japan, Germany, Britain and France.

Although Sir Douglas reported that the balance of trade deficits these costs imply would not lead to a loss of reserves by these states, private analysts greeted the news with skepticism, saying they would believe in that kind of international cooperation when they saw it.

The fear most often expressed is that attempts to cut domestic demand to meet supply during the oil crisis could set off tough deflationary measures in a number of countries which would reverberate throughout the world, setting the stage for the "beggar thy neighbor" competition of the 1930s.

It is this fear that may drive the nine nations of the Common Market into the collective security of a tight economic union.

rank Chou, have disappeared into the revolution's maw.

Chou has had quite as long a personal history with China's Communist revolution as Mao. Forty years ago (May, 1933) he was named political commissar for the Red Army (now People's Liberation Army) during a near-tide when Mao had started to lose authority.

But Chou is not a music maker, a dreamer of dreams, like Mao; he is more a doer, an executive. He has taken part in recent years to stress the fact that he has no interest in succeeding to power but only in applying that power to which his name is attached under another's title. There is no "Chouism" in People's China, only Maoism.

Ever since the disgrace and death of Lin Biao in 1971, Chou has especially emphasized his lack of personal ambitions. Indeed, since his moment of military glory 40 years ago, Chou has consistently seemed more intent on accomplishing the aims of others than his own. The premier is clearly not to be considered in the succession stakes when the old chairman dies.

Historically speaking, Chou will go down with Mao. They are bracketed together by age (75 and 80), by experience and by division of assignments. Chou's deliberate eliminates himself from the post-Mao future.

Left Bank Days

This distinction of role has nothing to do with personal experience. Mao is of peasant origin; Chou a minor mandarin. Mao belongs to the continental isolationism of a China that viewed foreign traditions as "barbarian"; Chou was one of the animators of the Chinese Communist party's French section.

The premier has been as much concerned with foreign as with internal policy of Chinese Communism. He was political commissar of Chiang Kai-shek's Whampoa Military Academy in 1925. When an uneasy Sino-

tan-Communist alliance fighting Japan, Chou was man at Chiang's behest can look back on both the Left Bank and inter-gatherings in Chungking.

Chou is perhaps not the mist to launch a new wave but one to recognize a wave before it even be ripples. As he says: "Rev is the main trend of the today." The original face of new impulses, were supplied mainly by Mao. Chou was supreme executor, and remains.

Today the revolution's hand man is smaller, frailer, tired-looking than in his graphs. In repose, his is tough—and fatigued. His wounds show on his body (all his right arm) and his scars show on his visage.

Perhaps, at the end of his looking back on his own impact record, the most interesting part of Chou's philosophy is his "trained success" he allowed proceed along their desired of without foreign interference above all from Moscow? And are those "trained success" And what is their desired on These probably comprise greatest questions in revolutionary China now.

THEODORE S. GUP.

JFK's Cool Approach

The Kennedy Promise

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Everybody talks about the Kennedy tragedy, the promise of the young President cut off in his prime by the assassination 10 years ago tomorrow. But what was the promise?

I think it was the promise of a cool approach to the central social, economic and foreign policy problems of our time. It was the promise of being spared the false expectations and inevitable counter-reaction, which in fact developed after the assassination.

To understand all this it is first necessary to say a word about the Kennedy style. "Camelot" with its evocation of something magic, misrepresented what it was all about. The term, as Ben Bradlee noted in The Washington Post the other day, was foisted upon a public that wanted to believe after the President's death.

But the Kennedy style consisted in down-to-earth things. It was refusing to wear a Stetson or a headress at political gatherings with cowboys and Indians. It was narrow lapels and informal ways of doing business.

It was laughing at Richard Nixon when he waxed sanctimonious about Harry Truman's profanity. It was preferring approaches that could be called "pragmatic" to taking stands on "matters of principle." It was what caused even sympathetic critics to charge that the Kennedy lacked heart. It was not glamour. It was coolth.

The cool style, expressed a genuine caution, a sense that politics was tough, not easy, which came naturally to a President vulnerable to the charge of inexperience who had been elected by a minority in the face of ingrained religious prejudice. The caution characterized—and to a degree camouflaged—the Kennedy approach to the major problems of his brief time in the highest office.

In foreign policy, Kennedy was never a peacenik prone to believe the Communists were the good guys. He thought the hardliners had a point in emphasizing effective defense forces, particularly against subversion. Probably he paid excessive deference to the military professionals in embarking on the Bay of Pigs, and in going deeper into Vietnam.

But the central line of his policy was clearly the other way. The important point was keeping a line of escape for Nikita Khrushchev in the Cuba missiles confrontation. It was the signing of the test ban agreement; that has come after

and the refusal to take impromptu countermeasures against the Berlin Wall, the building up of the young President cut off in his prime by the assassination 10 years ago tomorrow. But what was the promise?

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The problem isn't merely the number of cars in our cities, it's the cars themselves.



Over the last ten years, the average European car has become longer, wider and more powerful. The growth happened undramatically, a little every year. But over the 10 years the change has been enormous. Where once it might have taken 50 cars to make a traffic jam, today less than 40 cars can do the same job.

With so many cars in our cities, however, what's needed aren't cars that are getting larger. What's needed are cars that are getting smaller.

And that's precisely what we at Fiat are making.

We're developing cars that give you more room inside while taking up less room outside, cars that can park in smaller spaces rather than large ones, cars that can manoeuvre in tight traffic situations, and cars that cost less to maintain.

In brief, we're making cars that run counter to the trend that most European cars are following.

The Fiat 127 and 128, for example, are shorter outside than other cars in their class. Yet they are roomier inside than some American cars that are as much as 1 metre longer outside. Astonishingly, 80% of the space in the 127 and 128 is devoted to passengers and luggage, and only 20% of the space is for the engine.

Likewise, the Fiat 124 and 132 are shorter outside than almost anything in their class, yet they're roomier inside than many of Europe's "luxury" cars.

The engines in the Fiat 127 and 128 are not large, but they more than make up for their lack of size in efficiency. Each car has a transverse-mounted engine that's capable of a top speed of 140 km/h and a cruising speed of 120 or 125 km/h with no strain. Each has acceleration characteristic of cars several hundred cubic centimetres larger. Yet each will get about 14 km per litre of fuel.

If you do most of your driving in the city, you may even benefit more from the Fiat 126: the most compact true 4-passenger car built today. It lets you zip through city traffic, park practically anywhere and navigate narrow streets that were never designed with cars in mind. Yet it will do over 105 km/h.

As a rule, any Fiat you buy will handle remarkably well, too. Even beyond what you might expect from small cars. This is due in part to a number of engineering features that you don't normally find in cars of their price. In the Fiat 127 and 128 there are such things as front-wheel drive, front disk brakes, all independent suspension and now, servo-assisted brakes on the 128.

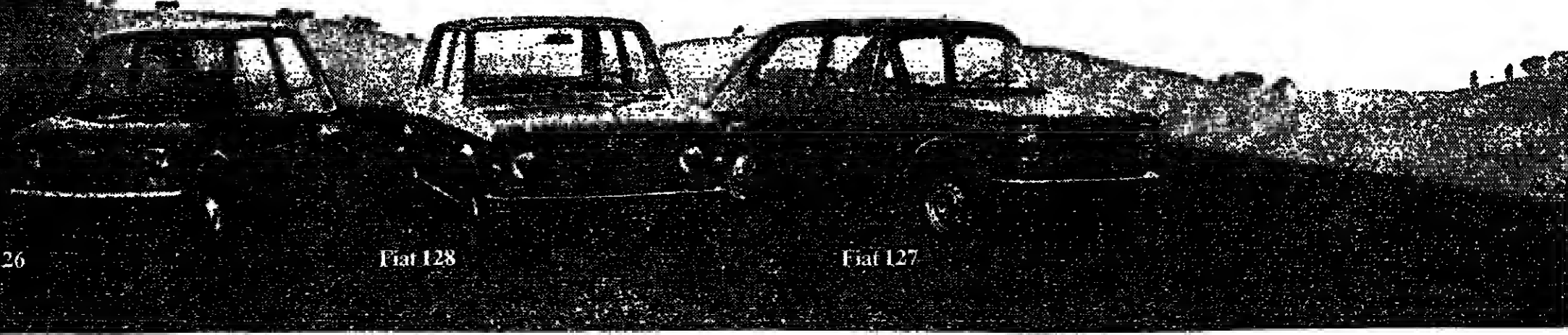
Most important, all our Fiats deal realistically with the driving problems we have in our cities today, which is rare, indeed.

FIAT

Fiat 126

Fiat 128

Fiat 127



-1973- High	Stocks and Low Div In \$	Sis. 100% High Low Last	Net Chge	-1973- High	Stocks and Low Div In \$	Sis. 100% High Low Last	Net Chge	-1973- High	Stocks and Low Div In \$	P/E	80% High Low Last
326	100	100	100	326	100	100	100	326	100	100	100

بکدامن الکامل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Change
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0

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Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated	duPont Walston Incorporated	Goldman, Sachs & Co. Incorporated
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Sloan Bank K. G. Incorporated	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Incorporated	

1972-73	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Change
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0
12/1	AAV Co. 22	4	2	2	2	0

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

280,042 Shares

Gilbert Associates, Inc.

Class A (non-voting) Common Stock
(Par Value \$1.00 Per Share)

Price \$50.50 per Share

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation Incorporated
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Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated	Reynolds Securities Inc. Incorporated
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	Wertheim & Co., Inc. Incorporated
Alex. Brown & Sons Incorporated	Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated
ABD Securities Corporation Incorporated	Robert Fleming Incorporated
Nomura Securities International, Inc. Incorporated	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation Incorporated
Suez American Corporation Incorporated	

November 16, 1973

International
Stock Indexes

Index	Nov. 21, 1973	Nov. 20, 1973
Amsterdam	111.1	111.4
Brussels	111.1	111.4
Frankfurt	111.1	111.4
London	111.1	111.4
Paris	111.1	111.4
Tokyo	111.1	111.4

Forward Contract
Exchange Co. Ltd.

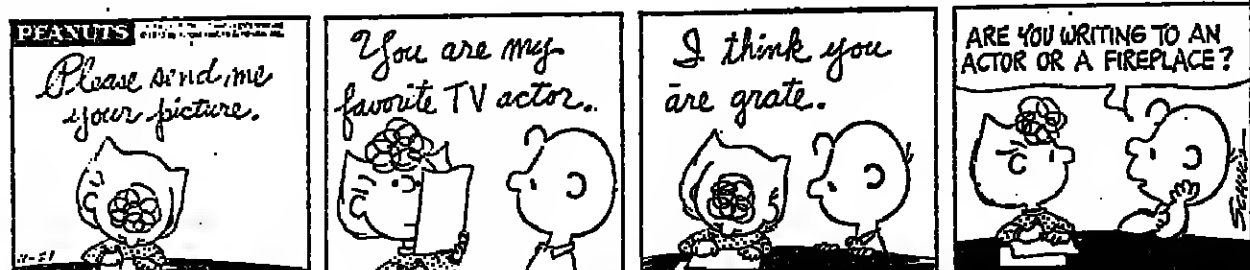
Index	Nov. 21, 1973	Nov. 20, 1973
Amsterdam	111.1	111.4
Brussels	111.1	111.4
Frankfurt	111.1	111.4
London	111.1	111.4
Paris	111.1	111.4
Tokyo	111.1	111.4

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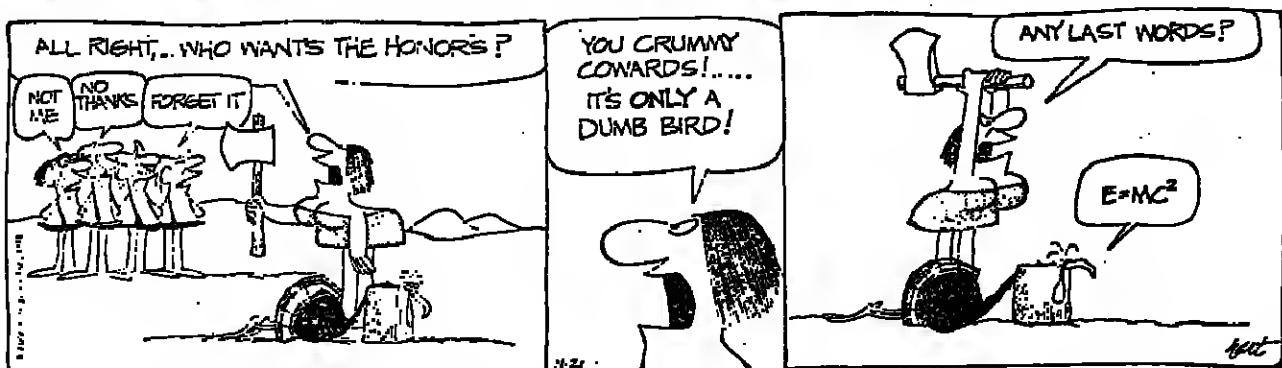
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B.C.



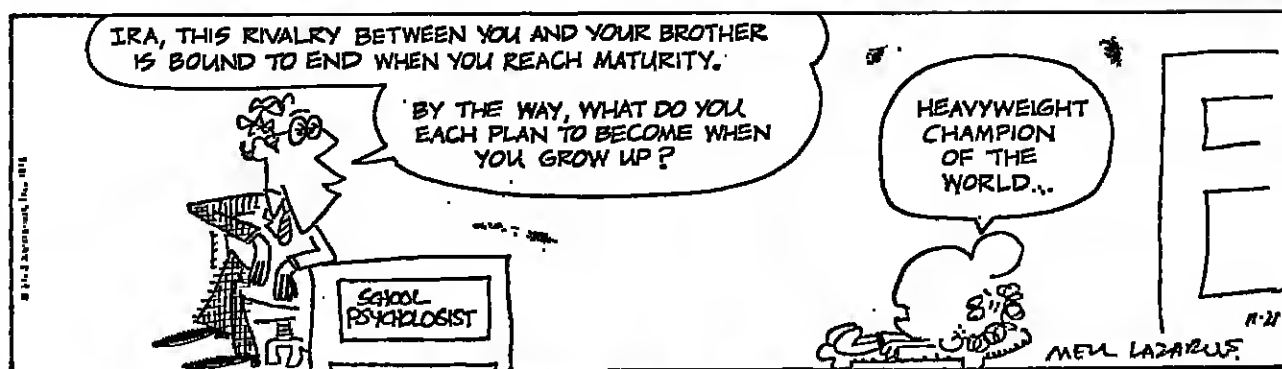
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



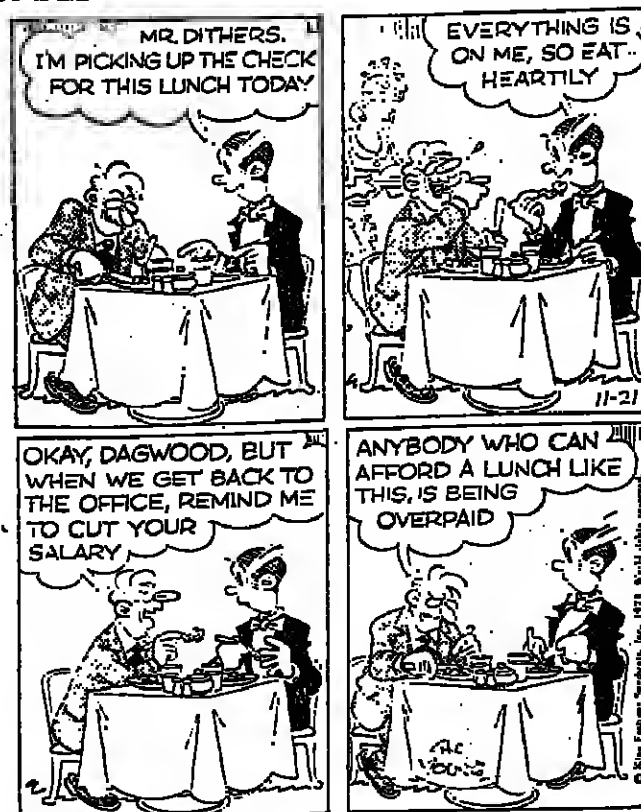
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Success in the diagrammed deal helped clinch match victory for North-South.

North's double of the two-heart overall was negative, implying length in the unbid suits. When he subsequently raised two spades to three, South accepted the invitation. The opening lead was the heart ace, and West continued with a second heart, which was ruffed in the dummy.

The fall of the queen and ten of hearts strongly suggested that East would be in a position to overruff the third round of hearts if given the opportunity. With all the cards in view, 11 tricks could have been made by entering the closed hand with a club lead, ruffing a heart with the spade queen, and finessing the spade ten. This plan had a good deal to recommend it, but it would have involved some risks.

Instead, South resigned himself to the loss of another heart trick, judging that he would be able to hold his minor-suit losses to one.

NORTH
♠ Q85
♥ 865
♦ KJ92
♣ J10965

WEST
♠ 94
♥ A397432
♦ A76
♣ 8

EAST
♠ J72
♥ Q10
♦ Q843
♣ Q742

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK1063
♥ 865
♦ Q105
♣ AK3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1♠ 2♥ Dbl. Pass
2♥ Pass 3♠ Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	R	I	E	T	A	R	I	O	A	S
A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
L	O	V	E	R	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
E	T	A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R
A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O
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A	R	I	O	A	S	E	T	A	R	I	O

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DID YOU HEAR THAT, GEORGE? THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU GET TOO FAT TO FLY SOUTH FOR THE WINTER."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HETIL
DYSUK
REBAVE
FLIED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: HUMAN FORTY TROUGH MISFIT
Answer: Sounds like a little money used to go a long way in England - a "TALL-TIMER"

BOOKS

FEAR OF FLYING

By Erica Jong. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 340 pp. \$6.95

A DIFFERENT WOMAN

By Jane Howard. Dutton. 413 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'M on the side of books like these two from the start. Ever since Midge Decter, in her polemic, "The New Chastity," conjured out of a few tiny theories an entire universe of anti-feminism, I've been hoping for books that would explore the subtlety and variety of the women's liberation movement, and for writing that would be sensitive to the ambiguities of growing up intelligently female these days. And both Erica Jong's first novel, "Fear of Flying," and Jane Howard's combination autobiography and report, "A Different Woman," are nothing if not alert to the nuances of contemporary feminism. Moreover, both these books won me over with their strong beginnings.

There were 117 psychoanalysts on the Pan Am flight to Vienna and I'd been treated by at least six of them. And married a seventh, explains Isadora Wing at the opening of "Fear of Flying." And if it's hard not to be intrigued by the situation this suggests, it's more difficult still to resist the flamboyant sexual imagination with which it gets embroidered. Whereas I was gently charmed by the shyly humorous woman who stalks the opening passages of "A Different Woman," and by her gracefully self-deprecating commentary on what it was like to be born in the Midwest in the mid-thirties, then to come of age in the fifties believing in the importance of being nice—and if you couldn't be nice, best be quiet—and finally to find yourself in the late sixties not so much outraged by men and their chauvinistic ways, but puzzled by why you hadn't yet settled down with one, and perplexed that other women seemed to be having the same trouble too. So I was highly accessible to these two particular books; I was prepared to admire them.

Yet to varying degrees they are eventually disappointing. True, of the two, Mrs. Jong's "Fear of Flying" holds together longer, and even after it falls apart, it remains unusual in several respects. I can't remember ever before feeling quite so free to identify my own feelings with those of a female protagonist—which would suggest that Isadora Wing, with her unfettered yearnings for sexual satisfaction and her touching struggle for identity and self-confidence, is really more of a person than a woman (which isn't to deny in the least Mrs. Jong's underlying point that it's harder to become a person if you're a woman than it is if you're a man). And I especially admired the way Mrs. Jong doubles back on Isadora's autobiography, giving us first a enticing details of her several marriages and her many love affairs, and then later filling us in on the full funny horror of her love's labors lost. It makes for an unusual sense of immediacy, this technique of twice telling Isadora's tale. Though "Fear of Flying" isn't meant to be an autobiography, it certainly has the ring of candid confession.

Still, there is something too familiar about the scenery of Mrs. Jong's novel. One feels one has been through it all before somewhere—the experience of growing up middle-class Jewish on New York's upper West Side, the frustration of bouncing from one psychoanalytic couch to another on Manhattan's upper side, and that trip through rope with one's lover, with a care for tomorrow. It comes as a shock to Isadora, her English lover's existence expires the very day he's due to his wife and kids, but a jolt from which most of recovered long ago when we're also failed to live out "The Also Rises." So Erica's novel doesn't bite very deep even its most vivid passages to fade too quickly.

As for the appealing Midwesterner we meet at the beginning of Jane Howard's autobiography report: She goes everywhere, gets nowhere; she reports a thing, and tells us nothing; her travels back and forth around America to find out the liberation movement touched different women; Howard is forever asking questions and scribbling down answers; but, with few exceptions, the people she talks to aren't that interesting, and the things they say make them less so (one often wonders if Howard's astute scrutiny didn't make her subjects cases).

And while she talks to us about her family, her child, her career as a staff reporter, the late life magazine, and continuing inability to find permanent relationship with a man, she also has the ability to leave out all the "important details." To leave out what really went on. Men come into her life, but they go out of it. Some are for women's liberation, are against it. The movement a little of this, a little of that. Pretty soon, the vignettes to seem pointless and pre-ordained sets in. We squirm. Certainly it's interesting to hear the movement has edged American women—Jane Howard. But for pages? No thanks.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This analysis is based on
data from more than 20
stores in 110 communities of
the States. The figures in the
column do not necessarily
consecutive appearances.

This Week	Previous Week
1 The Fallow Hills, Stewart	1 The Fallow Hills, Stewart
2 The Fallow Hills, Stewart	2 The Fallow Hills, Stewart
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CROSSWORD

By WILL

ACROSS	DOWN
7 Boasting Wood	1 Frenchman
8 Economic period	2 Pilaster
9 Droop	3 Get as a return
12 Turn over	4 Alaska name
14 Athirst	5 Hideaway
15 Herb for dressing	6 Andersen's dackling
16 Bryce Canyon site	7 Honey, in pharmacy
17 Certain weeper	8 Brooklyn park
19 Gem engraver	9 Frolic
21 Bar accessory	10 Double curve
22 Peaks	11 Equal
23 Gem	12 Garage-sale item
24 Accompany	
27 Features of some trout	
31 Attempts	
32 Most awkwardly difficult	
33 Cash holder	
34 Stodge, e.g.	
35 Do or die	
36 Weaken in force	
38 Spire	
39 Answer	
40 Namesakes of Jacob's son	
41 Quiet	
42 Fair plus one	
43 Take it back	
46 "Of Human Bondage" role	
50 Magic in words	
52 Spill	
53 Penchant	
54 "Bolero" composer	
55 Arab prince	
56 Predetermined	
57 Pungs	
58 Artful	
59 Present	
60 Resounding blow	
61 Puts on	
62 Hold a thought	
64 Rose oil	
66 Commonplace	
68 Slopes	
69 Avor	
70 Sierra	
71 Sander for one	
72 Burgo and muligan	
73 Curtail	
74 Certain ways	
77 Certain words	
78 "was in the beginning"	
79 Arabian games	
82 Brought under control	
83 Does a bank job	
84 Foll	
85 Coin	
86 Beauty-parlor job	
87 Shade trees	
88 Earth	
89 Nimble	
91 Pitcher Maslin	

مكتبة النور

Soviets Try to Renegotiate Chile World-Cup Match

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JOE, Nov. 20.—Only 24 hours before
Soviet Union's scheduled World Soccer
qualifying match against Chile—
which the Russians originally had
by refusing to play in Chile—
Soviet officials have requested post-
ponement of the contest pending agreement
on other location.

Kaizer, secretary-general of the
national Football Federation, said to-
day that Soviet officials advised him by
cable requesting the post-
ponement and an extraordinary meeting of
a joint committee had been sent
to Moscow. A president Stanley Rous and to him.

Asked whether the Russians would retain
a chance to avoid disqualification if Chile
turns down the request for postponement,
Kaizer said, "Frankly, this is a question
which I cannot answer with a yes or no."
The crisis was triggered by the Soviet re-
fusal to play Chile Nov. 21 in Santiago. The
Russians, who drew Chile 4-0 in the Moscow
opener, insisted that the match be played
in a neutral country. FIFA sources said that
there was no indication that the Russians,



NFL Falcons Put Minnesota in the Loss Column

Atlanta Upsets Vikings, 20-14, for 6th in Row

By William N. Wallace

ATLANTA, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The Atlanta Falcons, a team that had stood still for most of its six years in the National Football League, said "Hey, look at us!" last night and upset the previously unbeaten Minnesota Vikings, 20-14.

It was the Vikings' first defeat after nine straight triumphs and the sixth victory in a row for the Falcons, who never have won more than seven games in a season.

Last night's was their seventh victory this season with four games to play.

For three periods of an exciting contest, the Falcons displayed almost perfect football. Their quarterback, Bob Lee, who had played five seasons for Minnesota, made two big plays—one by improvisation—for touchdowns in the second quarter. More signifi-

canly, the Falcon defense held the Minnesota runners to a mere 40 yards through the third quarter (12 in all) and did as well as one could expect in containing Fran Tarkenton, the Viking quarterback.

Tarkenton, one of Atlanta's leading players, needed a lot of convincing as he came close to turning a defeat into a victory in the hectic last quarter.

Solid Performance
By their solid performance against the NFL's premier team this season, the Falcons indicated that they, too, belong in the league's top echelon and improved their playoff chances considerably.

Their remaining four games are against lesser foes—the Jets in New York on Sunday and then Buffalo, St. Louis and New Orleans. They are one game behind Los Angeles in the Western Division of the National Conference.

Furthermore, the Falcons achieved their victory without three offensive regulars who are injured—Art Malone, the running back, and Ken Burrow and Al Dadd, the wide receivers.

Atlanta led at half-time, 17-7, after Lee had completed touch-down passes of 19 and 39 yards to Dave Hampton and Eddie Ray, his running backs. The first was a flare pass to Hampton, who slipped past the Viking defenders.

The second was the improvisation. Lee, seemingly trapped at midfield, scrambled away from Carl Eller, almost tripped, and then let fly to Ray, who was alone on the 2-yard line.

The Falcon defense held the Vikings to 13 yards rushing in the first half and opened up only once when Tarkenton completed a 39-yard touchdown pass to John Gilliam.

Nick Mike-Mayer's 49-yard field goal in the third quarter gave the Falcons a 20-14 lead.

Bugner Rejects Champ
LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Andy Smith, manager of European heavyweight boxing champion Joe Bugner, has turned down an offer for Bugner to meet world title-holder George Foreman in California in December or January.

There are rarefied enough helmets to go around at the beginning of fall workouts, the locker room is equipped with nothing beyond the bare essentials and the athletes' dormitory is stark.

This is home for the nation's No. 1-ranked college-division football team, which finished its season last Saturday undefeated and with the nation's longest winning streak—17 games.

"When a boy comes to Tennessee State," said coach John Merritt by phone from Nashville, "we know he wants to play football because we don't have anything fancy here and we don't hide anything from him."

Tennessee State, or Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, has lost only two games in four years, has a 39-game winning streak at home, has won three straight national college post-season games and has more graduates in the professional ranks than any other schools except Southern California and Notre Dame, according to Merritt.

Small Budget
"I know it's hard for people to believe this, but it's true," he said. "We have substantial facilities, to say the least; we purposely avoid the blue-chip athlete at recruiting time and we operate on a \$4,000 recruiting budget."

Yet Merritt has won five national championships and 108 of his players have been drafted by the pros in his 21 years of college coaching, 10 at Jackson

Kaizer repeated. "But the most important thing is to know Chile's reaction. After all, it was they and the Russians who agreed on the dates. And normally, such agreement is irrevocable. Also, the Russian request comes very late."

Requested Neutral Ground
The Soviet Union decided not to go to Santiago after the armed forces coup against President Salvador Allende Sept. 11. Soviet sports officials said that Santiago's National Stadium, which had served as a detention camp for leftist prisoners, was "drenched with the blood of patriots."

Instead, they asked that the match be held in a neutral third country, possibly Peru or Argentina.

Chile's Soccer Association responded by suggesting another site in Chile, such as the beach resort of Vina del Mar, but that drew a cold shoulder from the Russians, whose national team is now in Mexico.

In Warsaw, Poland urged the FIFA to press for a solution which would enable the match to take place, the Polish News Agency PAP reported.

The report said that the Polish Soccer Federation had pressed to FIFA over the world body's ruling that the match be held in Chile. It called on FIFA to "reconsider the stand taken by the Soviet Soccer Federation and to take steps to make the Chile-Soviet match possible."



TRAPPED—Vikings' running back Bill Brown is held at the line of scrimmage by Falcons' defenders Claude Humphrey (87) and Don Hansen (58) during first quarter.

Team Tennis Short on Players, Long on Plans

YORK, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—A little of the tennis establishment is being put to rest with the signing of the 112 "drafted" tennis players to the ATP.

The ATP, headed by former Wimbledon and U.S. title-holder Jack Kramer, says it feels its members have an obligation to play on the European circuit in May, June and July, when the WTT is due to play—a position shared by the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

In an effort to reach a compromise with the ATP and the ILTF, the league's owners have agreed to permit players to compete in the Wimbledon, French and Italian Open championships.

Still without any announced players are New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Toronto, San Diego, Denver and Florida.

Agreement or not, WTT officials are certain that other ATP members will follow the lead of Newcombe, Alexander and Grabner by signing contracts.

"I'm surprised that anyone is trying to make it look as though the players aren't interested," says Lee Masde, part-owner of the Minnesota franchise, and former public relations director with both the American Basketball Association and the World Hockey Association.

Steve Arnold, WTT's director of player recruitment, says players joining WTT teams are certain to make as much money, and indeed probably more, than they ever have made in a three-month period.

Increased Earnings
"If the most that a player like Rod Laver has ever earned in a three-month period is \$40,000, we're sure to guarantee him at least that much. And lesser players probably will make more than they ever have over a three-month period," Arnold said.

WTT officials expect that each city franchise will be able to operate with an overhead of about \$300,000, a modest figure in the United States for a major league professional team. Teams are expected to consist of from six to eight players. Thus, salaries and travel costs will be relatively low. Most club officials estimate they will have to average between 5,000 and 6,000 spectators for each match in order to make a profit.

Plans call for WTT to be organized into four sections of four teams each in 1974, with the teams split into two divisions.

The eastern division will have New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in one section, and Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Toronto in the other.

The western division will include Chicago, Florida, Houston and Minnesota in one section, and Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego in the other.

Finley and Davis
Oakland's Team Leaders Are Two of a Kind

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Charles O. Finley was in baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office the other day to appeal fines totaling \$7,000 and probation for his conduct during the World Series, notably the exile of Mike Andrews, a second baseman, who made the mistake of making two errors.

The Oakland A's owner wasn't wearing his green striped suit and a silver tie. "Those are the colors of the Oakland Raiders, not the A's, who prefer green and gold. The proponent of the black-and-silver color scheme is Al Davis, the Raiders' major domo."

Strange that Oakland should attract both Charles O. Finley and Al Davis, two of a kind. Each is a man of intrigue, but each is a part tyrant, part rebel. Each appears to enjoy putting others on the carpet, just as each appears to enjoy being on the carpet himself.

"I don't know what the commissioner means by probation," Finley said, his eyes narrowing. "It's not in the rule book. I don't expect Charles O. Finley or Al Davis to comply with the pleasantries of tradition. They prefer to live by their own rules. But they don't publish them. That way, they can change them to fit their whims."

Escape Artists
Each is an escape artist. Charles O. Finley obtained a promise from Kuhn of a re-evaluation. Earlier last week, Pete Rose, the commissioner of the National Football League, cleared the Raiders of alleged "dirty tricks" against the Pittsburgh Steelers in the previous Sunday game. But things seem to happen in Oakland that happen nowhere else, or at least that surface nowhere else. Such as Andrews' exile. Such as "Mean" Joe Greene, the Steelers' most respected passer, hurrying back to the defensive huddle as he stared at his hands.

"I got vaseline on my hands," Mean Joe blurted. "That man must have vaseline on his jersey."

Mean Joe meant George Buehler, the Raiders' guard whose assignment was to prevent Mean Joe from dismembering the quarterback. Throughout the NFL, some players have been

which will be played during the WTT season, and in Davis Cup competition.

Agreement or not, WTT officials are certain that other ATP members will follow the lead of Newcombe, Alexander and Grabner by signing contracts.

"I'm surprised that anyone is trying to make it look as though the players aren't interested," says Lee Masde, part-owner of the Minnesota franchise, and former public relations director with both the American Basketball Association and the World Hockey Association.

Steve Arnold, WTT's director of player recruitment, says players joining WTT teams are certain to make as much money, and indeed probably more, than they ever have made in a three-month period.

Increased Earnings
"If the most that a player like Rod Laver has ever earned in a three-month period is \$40,000, we're sure to guarantee him at least that much. And lesser players probably will make more than they ever have over a three-month period," Arnold said.

WTT officials expect that each city franchise will be able to operate with an overhead of about \$300,000, a modest figure in the United States for a major league professional team. Teams are expected to consist of from six to eight players. Thus, salaries and travel costs will be relatively low. Most club officials estimate they will have to average between 5,000 and 6,000 spectators for each match in order to make a profit.

Plans call for WTT to be organized into four sections of four teams each in 1974, with the teams split into two divisions.

The eastern division will have New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in one section, and Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Toronto in the other.

The western division will include Chicago, Florida, Houston and Minnesota in one section, and Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego in the other.

Finley and Davis
Oakland's Team Leaders Are Two of a Kind

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Charles O. Finley was in baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office the other day to appeal fines totaling \$7,000 and probation for his conduct during the World Series, notably the exile of Mike Andrews, a second baseman, who made the mistake of making two errors.

The Oakland A's owner wasn't wearing his green striped suit and a silver tie. "Those are the colors of the Oakland Raiders, not the A's, who prefer green and gold. The proponent of the black-and-silver color scheme is Al Davis, the Raiders' major domo."

Strange that Oakland should attract both Charles O. Finley and Al Davis, two of a kind. Each is a man of intrigue, but each is a part tyrant, part rebel. Each appears to enjoy putting others on the carpet, just as each appears to enjoy being on the carpet himself.

"I don't know what the commissioner means by probation," Finley said, his eyes narrowing. "It's not in the rule book. I don't expect Charles O. Finley or Al Davis to comply with the pleasantries of tradition. They prefer to live by their own rules. But they don't publish them. That way, they can change them to fit their whims."

Escape Artists
Each is an escape artist. Charles O. Finley obtained a promise from Kuhn of a re-evaluation. Earlier last week, Pete Rose, the commissioner of the National Football League, cleared the Raiders of alleged "dirty tricks" against the Pittsburgh Steelers in the previous Sunday game. But things seem to happen in Oakland that happen nowhere else, or at least that surface nowhere else. Such as Andrews' exile. Such as "Mean" Joe Greene, the Steelers' most respected passer, hurrying back to the defensive huddle as he stared at his hands.

"I got vaseline on my hands," Mean Joe blurted. "That man must have vaseline on his jersey."

Mean Joe meant George Buehler, the Raiders' guard whose assignment was to prevent Mean Joe from dismembering the quarterback. Throughout the NFL, some players have been

smearing vaseline-type substances on their uniforms for years. Running backs and wide receivers use it on their pants and stockings, to make it more difficult for a tackler's hands to grip them. Offensive linemen use it on the shoulders of their jerseys, to make it more difficult for a pass-rusher to toss them aside. But when Mean Joe accused George Buehler of doing it, Al Davis was considered the ultimate villain. Al Davis can mark his reputation for that.

Later in the same game, Ray Mansfield, the Steelers' center, was about to snap for a field-goal attempt.

"Hey," he said to the nearest officials after having handled the ball. "It's under-inflated. Another ball."

The official complied. The ball might have been defective, but each is a part tyrant, part rebel. Each appears to enjoy putting others on the carpet, just as each appears to enjoy being on the carpet himself.

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Tenn. St. Doesn't Skimp on Victories

By Jay Searcy

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—There isn't a blade of grass on the Tennessee State practice field, and when it rains, practice is canceled because of the mud.

When the weather is dry, the field has to be watered to keep down dust.

There are rarefied enough helmets to go around at the beginning of fall workouts, the locker room is equipped with nothing beyond the bare essentials and the athletes' dormitory is stark.

This is home for the nation's No. 1-ranked college-division football team, which finished its season last Saturday undefeated and with the nation's longest winning streak—17 games.

"When a boy comes to Tennessee State," said coach John Merritt by phone from Nashville, "we know he wants to play football because we don't have anything fancy here and we don't hide anything from him."

Tennessee State, or Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, has lost only two games in four years, has a 39-game winning streak at home, has won three straight national college post-season games and has more graduates in the professional ranks than any other schools except Southern California and Notre Dame, according to Merritt.

Small Budget
"I know it's hard for people to believe this, but it's true," he said. "We have substantial facilities, to say the least; we purposely avoid the blue-chip athlete at recruiting time and we operate on a \$4,000 recruiting budget."

Yet Merritt has won five national championships and 108 of his players have been drafted by the pros in his 21 years of college coaching, 10 at Jackson

Here is part of Merritt's recruiting formula:
"We want the boy with the long muscle, the boy who has the short body and long legs, the tall boy."
"We like the boy whose skeletal system is developed well, but we'll take a pigeon-toed boy. Pigeon-toed boys, we've learned, make good athletes."
"Kids who are knock-kneed are not good athletes. They have trouble moving laterally, so we stay away from them."

"We like a boy who's got a long neck. We don't go in for many of these kids whose neck and shoulders are all together, even though some are good football players."
"If you get a kid with a square chin, you've got yourself a hitter. We look for square-chinned boys because, for some reason, that's very true."

"We get a lot of kids who never played football. Jones had 62 basketball offers, but never played football."
Only one player on Merritt's 65-man squad was considered a blue-chip player at recruiting time, 260-pound Wayne Bryant, a linebacker from Dallas, now a senior. He said he had passed up the higher schools "because my high school won only two of 20 games and I wanted to be a winner."

"I promised me that I'd be a winner at Tennessee State," he said. He is expected to go in the first round of the National Football League draft.

Why They Come
"I've never heard a boy say he came here because of black pride or because it's a black school," Merritt said. "He comes here because he knows he'll be a winner. We guarantee it. And he knows he'll be scouted by the pros here."

Merritt and his staff spend most of their recruiting efforts in small towns throughout the South and Southwest looking for athletes who are "certain body types."

A lot of people will laugh at this," said Merritt, a native of Palmox, Ky., and a graduate of Kentucky State, "it we recruit a lot by the way a player looks."

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Observer

Having Any Fun?

By Russell Baker

LAS VEGAS.—Seven-thirty p.m.: Plane landed at Vegas. Put six quarters in airport slot machine. No return. Became aware it was no fun defying mathematical inevitability.

Seven - fifty - eight: Checked into Adilla's. Over-tipped. bellboy to revive my sense of impending fun. Tiger-skin rug on the floor looked like it would be fun to write on. Wrote on it, but noted strong sense of absurdity beginning to set in.

Eight-thirty-four: Shaved. Covered face with new after-shave lotion said to be favored by white hunters of the Zambesi. Showed, setting the spray, after considerable indecision, on sarsaparilla.

Eight-forty-one: Feeling invincible and irresistible and smelling of safari and sarsaparilla. Descended to the gambling casino.

Eight-forty-two: Having dropped \$18 without the slightest sense of having had any fun, ordered and consumed an egg-salad sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Nine-thirty-three: Dropped \$1.85 in slot machine. No return. "This is no fun," I said to woman pumping coins into adjacent slot machine. "That's a rotten thing to say," she said, while losing \$1.25.

Nine-thirty-three: While looking for the way to my room, became lost in an arborescent of potted palms. I was waylaid by a natty-looking customer in a dinner jacket. He motioned me into a corner. "You are the party who is not having fun," he said. "We don't like it when somebody comes here and doesn't have fun. It makes us feel we don't know our business." I told him I was sorry I wasn't having any fun. "Sorry," he said. "How much did you pay for your tickets out here?" I told him nearly \$300. "Okay," he said. "So you're entitled to at least \$300 worth of fun. Get on with it." I said that maybe money couldn't buy fun. He said to go to my room and wait.

Ten-fifteen: I had been waiting in my room in a lather of anticipation when the phone rang. "This is the Federal Bureau of Fun," an official voice said. "We have a report that you told party or parties unnamed that money cannot buy fun..." I hung up.

Ten-fifteen: My bag packed. I stuffed pillows under the bed blanket to create an inanimate target, turned on the lights, turned on the TV, and let myself down to the ground via plastic banyan tree outside my balcony.

Ten-fifty-three: Arriving at the airport in a convertible I had borrowed, went to airline counter to buy ticket on first flight to anywhere. "There might be a delay," the ticket girl said. "There's a look for a man who's not having any fun." I must have moved too rapidly. "Grab him!" she called.

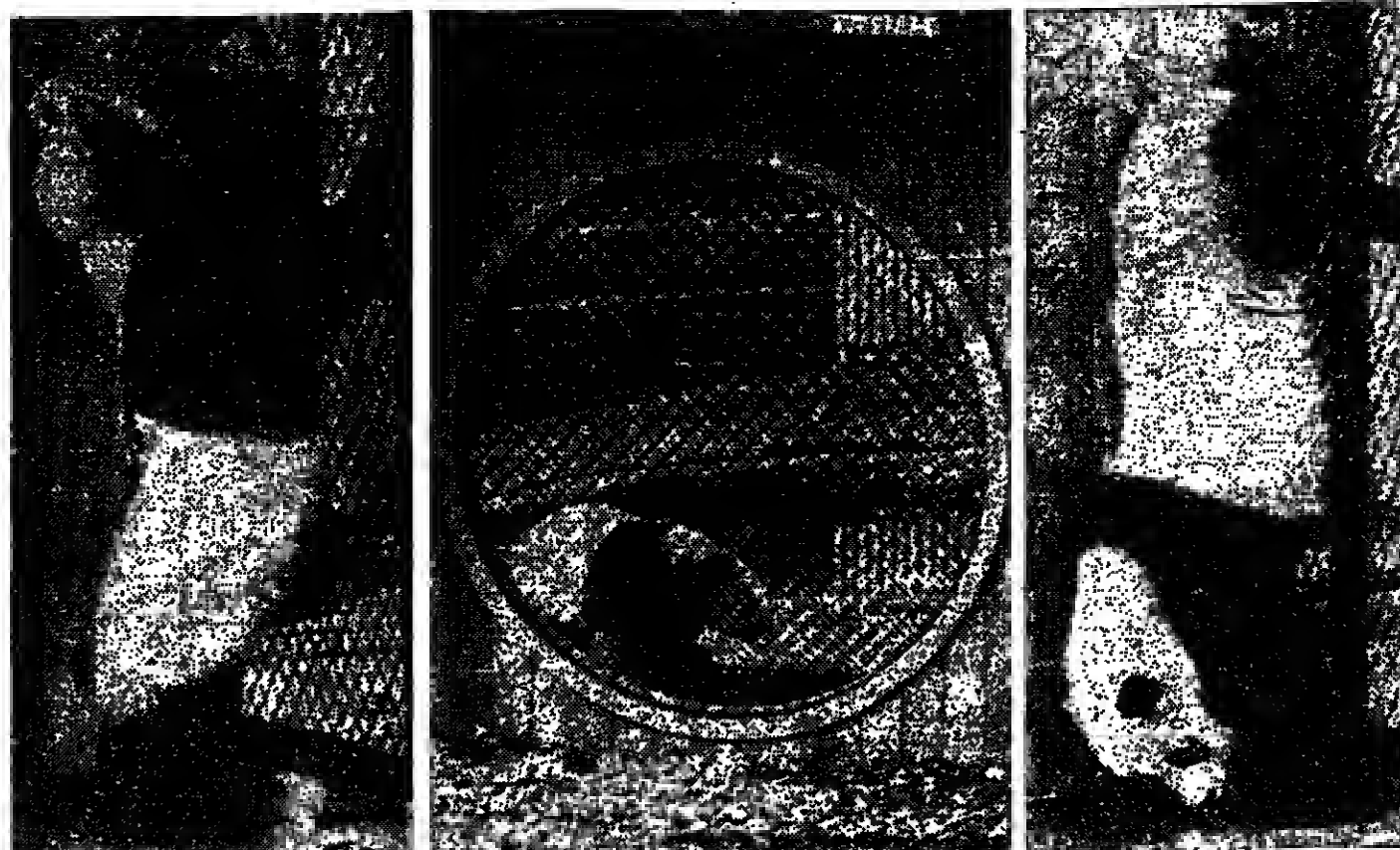
Twelve-twenty a.m.: I was finishing a second brandy and watching 3,000 of the most beautiful girls in America parading around the dazzling Fun Room in a half ounce of nylon.

Five-thirty-two a.m.: The big man who had been flown from Washington by special presidential jet seemed very tired. "How can anybody who calls himself an American not have fun when he lays out as much money as you have?"

I told him I couldn't help myself. I said I wanted to have fun just like everybody on television. I'd even wanted to double my fun. But it was no use. There was no pleasure in anything I had found in Las Vegas. Money didn't seem to buy joy. The big man from Washington came to life. "These idiots!" he exclaimed. "Calling me all the way out here for this." He told the local people to let me go. "This dimwit," he said, pointing to me, "thinks that because there's no pleasure in what he's doing, he's not having any fun. He thinks when you're having fun, you ought to be enjoying yourself."

The laughter was intense. It rang with the joy of people who weren't having fun for the first time in years.

Mr. Baker has been taking off a couple of weeks. This column was an early favorite.



Pandas in Their Playgrounds: So Near and Yet So Far

Haing-Haing, the Smithsonian Institution's male giant panda, has his ups and downs as he tries out his new outdoor play yard in Washington. His mate, Ling-Ling,

center, is visible on the other side of the gate through its circular hole. The gate may separate the giant pandas but allows them to view each other's antics.

Faith Healers in Philippines: Object of New Tourist Boom

MANILA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Faith healers in the Philippines who claim they can make the blind see and cure every ailment from cancer to tennis elbow have set off a tourist boom.

Hundreds come each week from the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Australia, Britain, Switzerland and West Germany to consult healers.

In the United States, two Seattle travel agencies are among those using the faith healers as an attraction. For rates varying from about \$850 to \$1,150, people can get round-trip air transportation to Manila and two weeks' accommodations at the same hotel visited by the healers.

"It is desperation that brings them here," said a gray-haired Canadian from Vancouver, B. C., who refused to give his name.

He was accompanying his brother who had been told after an operation at home that he had terminal stomach cancer.

"The Philippines is becoming the spiritual Mecca of the world," Rolando Carbonell, who serves as guru to the spiritualists here, declared.

Not Enough Healers

A group of 54 Americans who arrived recently for faith-healing sessions represented an investment for two weeks of \$60,000 in air fares and hotel fees. This commission alone on their air fares amounted to \$3,200.

For \$100,000 and commissions of \$6,000 a week, one travel agency says it can import 100 Americans every week. But, he said, there are not enough faith healers to handle the load.

Tony Agapao, a 33-year-old mystic from the province of Pangasinan, has opened his own travel agency and recently purchased a hilltop once used as a retreat for Roman Catholic priests in the mountain town of Baguio. With the help of German partners, he plans to build his own clinic to treat the faithful.

At least six other healers work in the hotels lining Manila Bay. They perform psychic surgery in hotel rooms and meditate in the conference rooms.

Cures Claimed

In the lobbies, young men and women with crippled bodies lean on crutches and white-haired old people sit in wheelchairs.

Anna Thomas, 74, of Port Angeles, Wash., said, "I have talked to people who had cancer, emphysema, and they were cured."

She added that Mr. Agapao, in a psychic operation the day before, drew a tumor from below her right eye. Her companion, Margaret Bowker, 68, of West Seattle, Wash., said Mr. Agapao physically opened her abdomen to draw out a core of diseased flesh and gave her no pain or left a scar.

A conbeliever is Alejandro Roco, a writer and secretary of education a decade ago in the cabinet of former President Diosdado Macapagal. On a recent occasion, he seized a pan of water containing flesh which a healer had just extracted from a patient. Mr. Roco said he took it to a laboratory for analysis.

PEOPLE: Talk of Another Man In the Duchess's Life

King Edward VIII was not the great love of Wallis Warfield Simpson, a new biography says. Her great passion was for Felipe A. Esplá, the first secretary of the Argentine Embassy in Washington in the '30s. Ralph G. Martin writes in "The Women He Loved." Excerpts have been published in The Ladies' Home Journal in Paris Tuesday, the Duchess of Windsor had this to say: "The excerpts that I have been told about do not deserve comment. If some readers are naïve enough to believe what is printed about me, I can only feel sorry for them."

Martin, who says that his book is based on interviews with the duchess and her friends and associates in many parts of the world, writes that she met the diplomat when she was separated from her first husband, Winfield Spencer, and she wanted to marry the South American. As soon as she divorced Spencer, Esplá wanted to be the Argentine ambassador to the United States and marriage to a Protestant divorcee would not advance his career, so he ended the romance in 1935.

Esplá, Martin writes, "had plumed from within her the utmost potential of her passion, and nobody else would get it again... No one would ever do that to her again if she could help it, and she knew she could."

Robert Finkbine and his wife, Sherri, focus of an abortion controversy in 1962, have filed for divorce in Maricopa County (Ariz.) Superior Court. Finkbine, 42, said that the decision was "mutual." Mrs. Finkbine underwent an abortion in Stockholm because there was a chance that the child she was expecting might have been deformed by the drug Thalamid.

John Wayne and his wife Pilar have agreed on a trial separation after 19 years of marriage, a spokesman for the couple has announced. There were no immediate plans for divorce and no reason for the separation was given.

WEDDING PRESENTS: Three rooms full of presents sent to Prince Charles and Lady Diana Phillips went on view to the public at St. James's Palace Monday and will remain on view for six weeks. Presents from Queen Elizabeth II include a pair of aquamarine and diamond earrings for her daughter, the Duchess of Cornwall.



Felipe A. Esplá In 1946 photo

For her daughter, gold dress pocket watch, son-in-law. The queen gave her granddaughter, the royal family presents, the diamond brooch from Charles and an 18th-century mahogany desk from Philip.

There are at least a dozen shoeboxes, brushes, or wall plaques. There are leather saddles, riding horse blankets and horse guards.

In all, there are on display, including the catalogue, a total of gold, silver, and diamond schoolgirls.

In Lamestown, England, Charles received one of among other things, a pound of gold, a pound of silver, a pound of copper, a pound of lead, a pound of iron, a pound of tin, a pound of zinc, a pound of nickel, a pound of cobalt, a pound of manganese, a pound of chromium, a pound of vanadium, a pound of niobium, a pound of molybdenum, a pound of tungsten, a pound of rhenium, a pound of osmium, a pound of iridium, a pound of platinum, a pound of gold, a pound of silver, a pound of copper, a pound of lead, a pound of iron, a pound of tin, a pound of zinc, a pound of nickel, a pound of cobalt, a pound of manganese, a pound of chromium, a pound of vanadium, a pound of niobium, a pound of molybdenum, a pound of tungsten, a pound of rhenium, a pound of osmium, a pound of iridium, a pound of platinum, a pound of gold, a pound of silver, a pound of copper, a pound of lead, a pound of iron, a pound of tin, a pound of zinc, a pound of nickel, a pound of cobalt, a pound of manganese, a pound of 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